the World.

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Minnesota Thro' 8:25 a. m. • 7:30 p. m. Minnesota Thro

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*5:05 p, m. *11:00a, m.

*5:05 p, m. *11:00a, m.

*10:15 p, m. † 7:00 a, m.

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Pullman Drawpeping Cars, to
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d Benton Harbor, daily (Sun10 s. m.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

CARPETS, Etc.

VANDEL BROTHERS,

121 & 123 State-st.,

Carpetings in choice and desirable styles, in BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLYS, and INGRAINS, POPULAR PRICES.

Body Brussels, **Tapestry Brussels** \$1.00 per yard up.

Three-Plys, \$1.25 per yard up. Ingrains. 40c per yard up.
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contains a choice line of SWISS and NOT-TINGHAM CURTAINS, TERRIES, CRE-TONNES, TRIMMINGS, etc., which we ing at unusually low prices.

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PITTSTON COAL. Prices reduced to correspond with those East, as follows:

LARGE AND SMALL EGG...\$7.00 Our Coal is ALL covered by IRON SHED, and notwithstanding the late heavy rains, we deliver it perfectly dry, free from water, dirt, and slate,—2,000 lbs of clear Coal.

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JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c. An elegant assortment of

FINE COLD JEWELRY. SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

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HALF THE REGULAR PRICES Now being closed out at the BANKRUPT SALE, Cor. of Lake and Clark-sts.

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Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

12 AND 44 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1876.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of J. W. blearns & Sons is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. W. STEARNS, CHAS. D. DANA, BYRON RAWSON.

COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned as successors to the above have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Stearns, Dana & Co. They will assume the liabilities of and collect all the debts and accounts due the late firm of J. W. Stearns & Sons. J. W. STEARNS, CHAS. D. DANA, W. E. STEARNS.

Choice Mortgage loans on improved city property a SEVEN per cent.
SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

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MONEY AT LOW RATES To loan on Warebouse Receipts for Grain and Provis-lons, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages.

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Loans on Real Estate In Chicago and improved suburbs, in sums of \$2,000 and upwards, made at current rates.

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100 to \$90 Hayes is elected. 80 to \$100 Hayes carries the State of New York. \$1,000 on Hayes on the general result. Election pools at 1 p. m. daily.

HATS MEN'S AND BOY'S
Hats, all the New
Fall Styles, at Popular Prices.

FOR SALE. CIDER BARRELS. Parties wishing to buy New or Second-hand Bar-rels for cider, car-load lots or less, can be supplied on short notice by addressing F. M. BRADSHAW, dealer in second-hand barrels, 278 and 280 Centre-av., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

MRS. DR. GROSS

POLITICAL.

Speech of E. A. Storrs to the Republicans of Freeport.

The Issues which Are to Be Settled by the Coming Election.

Record of the Democracy-Enforcing the Constitutional Amendments.

A New Application of the Parable of the Prodigal Son.

Where Was Tilden During the War?--- A Confederate Congress.

Can the Democracy Be Intrusted with the Care of the Finances?

Shocking Record of Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, of New York.

He Turns Out to Be a "Reformer" of the Regular Tilden Stripe.

Reports from the Republican Canvass in the Northwest.

Enthusiastic Hayes and Wheeler Rallies Being Held Everywhere.

E. A. STORRS.

THE SPEECH AT FREEPORT. The Republicans of Freeport had the pleasure Friday evening of listening to a speech from Emery A. Storrs, of this city. The announce ment that he was to speak, and the meeting of the Congressional Convention in the afternoon, had filled the town with people, and the large hall which had been secured for the meeting could not hold the crowds-Republicans and Democrats—who thronged to hear the eloquent advocate. Following is a full report of the the plaudits and laughter of the audience: MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMFN; I

by no means feel in addressing the magnificent audience here to-night assembled that I am strangers. I have known Freeport, its people, its surroundings, its patriotic spirit, its loyal impulses, for the last 16 years. I am somewhat renewing to-night an acquaintance commenced 16 years ago, and I am renewing that acquaint-

the boliest objects, the loftiest impulses, the best purposes of the country, and called itself the Republican party? I ask them if they remember when that great procession swelled in volume so that it embraced the whole continent, when it met a rebellion in arms, when it throttled the life out of it, when it saved the great Nation? I ask them if they remember when these loyal people buried their loyal sons in every valley and on every hill-side in the land? I ask them if they remember the thousands and millions of dollars and the countless thousands and millions of dollars and the countless thousands and millions of dollars and the countless thousands and when, to protect the national credit, another war quite as great in its proportions as the first to vindicate and maintain the national credit has been fought and won against the same adversaries; and I ask them to-day if, when the victory is finally achieved, we may not be permitted to aif down by the hearth-stones which we have saved, and ask that the robbers and plunderers of the national honor shall conciliate us? [Laughter.] Wouldn't it be well that there should be a Confederate deputation coming up from the rice-fields of South Carolina; wouldn't it be well if a delegation of Confederate Democrate should come here from Hamburg,—come here to this beautiful Town of Freeport,—bearing the olive-branch in their 1 ands, and say to the good old loyal citizens of loyal old Stephenson, "We have come here to conciliate you"? No; the gushing little candidate running for President to-day, and all his forces, Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, say that the broad-browed, big-hearted men of Stephenson must go down to Hamburg and conciliate Butler and his marderous associates. [Applause.] I would do no such thing; and if that is cruelty, make the most of it.

Butler and his marderous associates. [Applause.] I would do no such thing; and if that is cruelty, make the most of it.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

I speak of the Democratic party. It comes to you to-day asking that the confidence which you withdrew from it twenty years ago nearly shall be again restored to it. What has it done? Twenty years ago this same Democratic party made human sympathy a curse, and made charity an indictable offense. Twenty years ago this same Democratic party which to-day demands the suffrages of the people, organized itself into a party which said the sunshine of freedom shall be local, and the black shadow of slavery shall be national. This same party organized secession in the War, and, having falled in meeting reason by the bullet and argument by the bludgeon, took its political principles to the last field to which those questions are ever referred. It carried them into battle; its banners went down in defeat; its hopes were crushed; its arms were defeated; and I said, and you said, as we stood upon the edge of that mighty conflict,—lits roar still ringing in our cars, and its smoke still filling the sky—"Surrender"—not only the men who fought, and the guns with which they fought, but "Surrender every single political idea for which you fought." If, when Lee's armies surrendered at Appomattox, they did not surrender the damnable heresies out of which the War grew; if we did not demand that surreuder, the War was a failure as base and shameless as Tilden declared it in 1868. I supposed, we all supposed, that, when their armies were annihilated, their political ideas were annihilated, as well. Has there been any conversion? Point me to a single Democrat south of Mason and Dixon's line, big or little, who to-day will tell you that he entertains on the question of State Sovereignty an opinion in the slightest degree different from that which he held when the War began. Point me to a single leading Democrat North, prominent in politica, who to-day will tell you that he entertains on the ques

changed when there has been no change in the opinions of its individual members?

IN 1861, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, with James Buchanan, declared as his opinion that, although a State had no right to secede, the General Government had no right to secede, the General Government had no right to coerce it into the Union. Has Tilden changed! Is there a Democratin the whole length and breadth of the land that has changed? Not one. If no individual member has changed? Not one. If no individual member has changed? Not one if no individual member has changed? If they have changed, if they have revolutionized that belief, if they are now honestly of the opinion that this nation is one and indivisible; that the right of secession does not exist; that there is inherent in the General Government the power to crush out the attempt whenever it is made; if, to follow this out, there is a single Democrat who has to-day reached those conclusions, there is out one way in which the genuineness of his change of conviction can be demonstrated, and that is by leaving the Democrating party and joining the ranks of Republicanism. [Applanse.] When the heathen ceases to worship his idol of block or stone as the real God—when he believes in the divinity of the Savior, and in the truths of the Old and the New Testament, he doesn't stay among the heathen, but joins the Christian Church. And if these Democrate are converted, I have this advice to give them: Get out from among your heathen associations, stop worshiping your images of brick and of stone, change your soiled and battered clothing of Democracy, wash yourselves clean, put on a new shirt, come into the ranks of Republicanism, don its worshiping your images of brick and of stone, change your soiled and battered clothing of Democracy, wash yourselves clean, put on a new shirt, come into the ranks of Republicanism, don its garments, and thus prove the genuineness of the change of heart which you claim to have experienced. (Applause and langhter.)

They tell us, however, to look back upon

the surroundings, its patriotic spirit, its loyal impulses, for the last if years, and it an encountence of 10 years ago, and it an encountence of 10 years ago, and it are more than the countence of 10 years ago, and it are more than the countence of 10 years ago, and its ment to take to when out old political bases, and to a WW. It was a white of the countence of the part of the countence of the countence of the part of the countence of the countenees of the countenees

shall be interfered with, this great central power which we call the General Government may intervene, and may protect the negro in the enjoyment of every privilege which the Constitutional Amendment confers upon him. It says this: "We give you by the Constitution the right to clitzenship and to vote, and more by legislation. This is no ideal gift. If, when you go to deposit your ballot, that right is interfered with, if the State in which you live cannot or will not protect you, this great Government will protect you. If you are interfered with by force, we will protect you by force. If armed men threaten you in the enjoyment of any of those privileges, armed men shall march to your support, and assert your full and complete enjoyment of them." This is what the Democratic party call

CHICAGO, MONDAY. SEPTEMBER 18, 1876.

support, and assert your full and complete enjoyment of them." This is what the Democratic party call

CENTRALIZATION.

It is a centralization of which I am enthusiastically in favor. I would give nothing for that Government so utterly powerless and helpless that could not, even at the cost of war, at the extremes of the globe, protect the meanest and poorest of its citizens when his rights were insulted and ontraged. I would spit upon that Government which would not at home protect, even at the cost of war, the meanest and poorest of its citizens in the enjoyment of every privilege which the Constitution conferred upon him. [Applause.] And the man to-day who is in favor of the Constitutions! Amendments, and is opposed to that legislation by which they shall be enforced, is a coward and a sneak, and fittingly belongs to the Democratic party. [Laughter and applause.]

I will pursue this subject still further. Let me illustrate a little. I think I am familiar with this Democratic party. I have read its history. It has been burned into me and into you. During the War, all through the North, you found magnificent Democrats who were in favor of a vigorons prosecution of the War. Certainly they were. They were in favor of the suppression of the Robellion, but were opposed to invading what they call a Sovereign State: opposed to invading what they call a Sovereign State: opposed to preventing anybody dissolving it. In other words, the comparison between the Democrats and Republicans all that time may be like this: Two men are on shipboard with their wives. A storm arises. The waves beat against the great ship. Danger threatens all. One, a constitutional Democrat, who stands by that instrument when the Union for which it is made is going to pieces, runs in that hour of peril and shouts. "Where is my marriage certificate!" Save my marriage certificate! Save my marriage certificates go to the devil," puts a life-preserver around his wife, and swims ashore. [Laughter and applause.]

It is well enough to stop and philosoph

It is well enough to stop and philosophize.

ONE MORE QUESTION
on this point. You have seen one-half of a Confederate Congress. They cannot disturb the amendments. But place the whole of the affaire of this nation in the hands of the Democratic party, and where do you suppose, within 30 days after attaining power, where do you suppose every single syllable of legislation will be left that was intended to enforce the provisions of those amendments? Away back in 1863, in the Democratic, patriotic, honestly-governed John Morrissey-Sam Tilden-Isaiah Rynders-Bill Tweed City of New York, there was inaugurated a little one-horse Democratic rebellion. The Draft law had been enforced. Seymour, Tilden, all good Democrats, had assured the rank and file that all that legislation was revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void. If there ever was a man that loved the Constitution and talked rhout it all the time, that carried it about with him, and slept with it under his pillow, it is one of the meek and lowly followers of John Morrissey and Isaiah Rynders. [Laughter.] If there ever was a class of men up in science who denied privileges to the negro on the ground that they were not men, and that their astragalus dif-

The control of the co

brethren of the South with the same Christian spirit that the father in the parable treated

THE PRODIGAL SON.

I have read the parable of the Prodigal Son. I am willing to accept that test; and I, for one, would be willing to treat the Southern prodigal precisely as the old man in the story treated his prodigal. The prodigal of the parable was a pretty good sort of boy, as the world went. He came to man's estate. He left home when he had a perfect right to leave. Nobody questioned it. No soul doubted it. His portion was paid over to him. He didn't take a single dollar that did not belong to him. If I have read history aright, that was not precisely the course which the Southern prodigal pursued. [Laughter.] The old Scripture prodigal pursued. [Laughter.] The old Scripture prodigal gursued. [Laughter.] The old scripture prodigal gursued. [Laughter.] The old scripture prodigal was a boy standing just upon the threshold of life, foolish as hundreds and thousands of boys have been since, with his pocket full of rocks. He went ont to see the world, fell among the Democrats, and naturally enough was cleaned out. [Laughter.] He did not seek the destruction of the old homestead when he left is. He went away with no ill-will. He did not attempt to plunder either the old man or the brother he left behind him. But he found that playing prodigal didn't pay. When his money was gone, and his credit was gone, and his bemocratic friends had no further use for him, he went to feeding with swine. He got about as low down as he could, and, sore, sick, disheartened, covered with blisters and scars, the poor, foolish boy, loaded down with his unhappy experience, but with his heart still in the right place, got up from among the hogs where he was groveling and says, "I will go back to my father." and back he went. And, as he was tottering on the way, the old man was looking over the gate watching down the long and dusty highway for the poor boy to return, as he knew he would; and he saw him coming hobbling along, ragged, and wretch

suit or clothes and a ring and a vear direct, and that was all. [Laughter.] I want you to observe he didn't come back

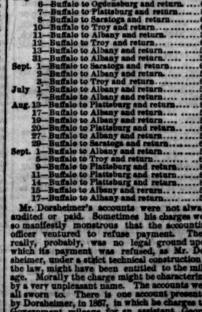
**MEADED BY A BAND-WAGON AND A BANNER with "Tilden and Reform" on it. What did he ask for? He did not come back after the fashlon of these large-headed gentlemen from the South, saying, "I will run this farm." No sir. He came back saying, "Father, I haven't a cent; take me as a hired servant"; and, so far as I have been able to discover,—if there are any preachers here they will correct me,—he did kitchen work forever after. [Laughter.] And wat the loyal stay-at-home boy was not quite satisfied with that arrangement. He looked at that celf when about immolating him in congratulation for the return of the boy, and he said to the old man: "Father, I never went off to be a prodigal. I never spent my money and substance in riotous living, and you never killed any fatted calf. for me. And the loyal, patriotic father turned around to him and said: "Son, thou art always with me. All that I have is thine. Not a dollar in money, not a foot of land, not an office, not a smell of an office, goes to this returning prodigal "[Cheers and uproarious laughter.] But this loyal, patriotic Northern ex-Senator says that we should let the Southern prodignles take this Government—this farm—and run it for all time in the future. Now suppose we do offer the Southern prodigals take this flow-ernment—this farm—and run it for all time in the future. Now suppose they do come back kindly. They say they accept the situation? Isn't it a little extraordinary after the surrender at Appomatiox, that they eccept the situation as the surrender at Appomatiox, that they could do. [Applanse.] In the future of them accepted the situation at Five Forks? Isn't it satisface army accepted the situation at Five Forks? Isn't it satisface has the contederate army accepted the situation at Five Forks? Isn't it satisface and promise they did. There was nothing else under God's Heavens that they could do. [Applanse.] They did accept the situat

retorm of the Civil Service? Wade through their long-winded platform, if you please. Balance each dreary platitude with the utmost care; search it all with the keenest analysis and criticism, and then tell me if you can. Can you see a practicable remedy suggested by the Democratic party for the reform of the Civil Service? My good friends, without reference to platforms, without reference to platforms, without reference to letters of acceptance, let us take this business as it is. We all know that, as long as this form of Government continues, the nation must be managed by parties. I believe in political organization. I believe that men are so constituted that upon great political questions they do not all think alike; and I think two pretty evenly-balanced parties, eager and sealous, are the most healthy indications that you can find in any free Government. I believe, moreover, and you believe it, that the party in power will fill the Government offices to a great extent with men holding the same political belief that the party entertains. This is a necessity. You will never reach that beatific condition of government when it will be otherwise. Suppose that the only issue were hard or soft money; a large majority of the people vote that they will have hard money, and they elect a President upon that basis, what would you say to him if, continuing upon that basis, what would you say to him if, continuing upon that basis, what would you say to him if, continuing upon that basis, what would you say to him if, continuing upon that basis, what would you say to him if, continuing upon that basis, what would you say to him if, continuing upon that has a precent in that idea, he placed at the head of the Treasury, as its Secretary, and we have a hard-money secretary of the Treasury, and believed in it as thoroughly as I believe in it to-day, I would see to it that they talked hard money on the office; that they talked hard money on to of the office; that they would be hard money all the way through. When I desired to

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

District-Attorney in New York. It is now learned that, while acting in that capacity, he was in collusion with the United States Comwas in collusion with the United States Commissioners at Albany, Troy, Saratoga, and other prominent places within his district, to have days for hearing causes so fixed as to enable him to make extravagant charges for constructive mileage. The charge is that he arranged to have examination in causes set, for instance, for alternate days at Albany and Troy, so that he might be able to charge mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile from Buffale to the place where each examination was held, while in fact the distance actually traveled by him was but eight miles.

Whether or not there was any such actual collusion, it is a fact that the Treasury record shows that William E. Dorsheimer, the Tilden Reform candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York, did make charges for mileage which are entirely consistent with the theory here stated. For instance, the Treasury record shows that:



cents a mile, aggregating attended by this assistant were all held in Rochester. The assistant resided in Rochester, and would scarcely have traveled from Buffalo to Rochester for the purpose mentioned. The United States District Judge was so struck by the monstrous character of this bill presented by Mr. Dorsheimer, that the Judge indorsed upon the bill a statement that he "had examined the bill in compliance with the law, and could only say that he had nothing to say except that George W. Miller, the assistant of Mr. Dorsheimer, resided at Rochester." Upon this showing the mileage charge, amounting to 1607.20, was disallowed. Mr. Dorsheimer was not conscious enough of his own right to make appeal from the disallowance, and no claim as since been made for the payment of this assunding bill.

UNCLE JIMMIE WILLIAMS. EIS CANTING PALSEHOODS ABOUT REPUBLICANS
—SPECIMENS OF HIS PAITHFULNESS AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF NONEST MEN—"LET THINGS
BE CALLED BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES."

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—The text of the first speech of Uncle Jimmie Williams to the first speech of Uncle Jimmie Williams to his Hoosier friends, which has appeared in the East, arrived here to-day. Any person familiar with the facts of which he speaks must be amazed at the gross inaccuracy of his statements. It is pleayune, pin-feathered talk, to be sure, carcely worthy of consideration; but it is all the talk of which Uncle Jimmie, leatherreeched Jimmie, at 70 years of age, seems to be apable. He says, "I believe in calling things

by their right names."

Thow would this sound: "Jimmie Williams, of Indiana, demagogue and humbug"! That is what his Congressional record has shown him to

He is indulging in a great deal of cheap, ungram matical cant about the peculations of ffice-holders and the corruption of Republican fficials. In the list of a quarter of a million of dollars and more of money expended by the Democratic House in its partisan investigations, there appears a charge of several hundreds of dollars to Uncle Jimmie Williams' Committee, nmittee on Accounts. What did he do friends what he did with it, although he has, like a conceited bumpkin, straddled his great Ego over the whole of Indiana, and coasted, unlike a decent man or gentle-nan, of the clothes he wears, of the food e eats, of his ignorance of the commonest cour-esies of civilized life. What did he do with se hundreds of dollars spent by his Commit-

dare not tell what he did with it.

THE THIEVES OF THE CONFEDERATE HOUSE.

It will not be forgotten that one Fitzhugh
was made Doorkeeper of the Confederate House
at the beginning of Congress, nor that his appointment was made for the reason that his
loyalty to the Rebel cause had been attested by
his having occupied the position of Doorkeeper
of the Confederate House at Richmond. That
Doorkeeper, as the result in part of the tremens having occupied the position of Doorkeeper the Confederate House at Richmond. That oorkeeper, as the result in part of the trements on the confederate House at Richmond. That oorkeeper, as the result in part of the trements outburst of indignation in the North at his lection, and in part because he had become a biger man than old Grant himself," with self-grant from the House connected that the committee on Acquiring and the committee on Acquiring at Fitzhugh filled with the Committee on Acquiring at Fitzhugh filled with the Committee on Acquiring at Fitzhugh filled with the Democratic officers he have control of the Document Department the House of Representatives. These harges were, in brief, that these Democratic officers, since the beginning of the Congress, had olen from the Document Room nearly all the gluable books, to the amount, at least, of one undered thousand dollars, and probably to a such greater amount. Among these books ere nearly every copy of the Revised Statutes, very copy of the Medical History of the War, ast numbers of volumes of the Congressional fectord, and an immense quantity of all he more valuable books printed for longressmen, which were awaiting the order of listribution of Representatives. This investigation was conducted by Uncle Jimmie Williams and his Committee with the utmost secrecy. A rest many witnesses were examined, but Uncle immie refused to make a report of this investigation to the House.

up their meetings, killing or driving off their leading men, and occasionally killing a dozen or a hundred of them by way of discipline, has, no doubt, inspired the Democratic politicians of cordingly,-whether in accordance with precon certed plans or not, it is impossible to say,-

MOST INTENSE POLITICAL EXCITEMENT, and the "hot blood" of the Acadian is aroused, ready to follow out the advice of Johh McEnery, given in his speech at Monroe, as published in Sunday's TRIBUNE. That advice was, that "The carpet-baggers, [generally ex-Union soldiers] and scalawags [Southern-born white Republicans] ought to be killed or run out of the State." He continued: "If it were not for the infamous General Government under which we live, it would soon be done. How long do you think the cowardly scoundrels would remain after receiving their notice to leave? They would know what to expect if they did not obey." This is the sort of argument used to capture the colored Republican yote.

Your correspondent has been a resident of this State ever since the close of the War, and he has never before witnessed such intense bitterness as exists now. Even at the time of the 14th-of-September insurrection, in 1874, it was not so great. It is now like

not so great. It is now like

A SUPPRESSED VOLCANO,—
the stronger because it is suppressed. The force which keeps it under is that Northern sentiment the strength of which the Southern people have learned to respect and fear. They have learned that the people of the North so respect law and order that they will not tolerate much longer such affairs as those of Vicksburg, Clinton, Hamburg, Colfax, and Coushatta, and that, through over-zeal in the cause of changing their condition, a "worse thing may come upon them." Consequently, an attempt is being made in Louisiana to attain the same results as were accomplished in Misaissippi by somewhat different means. The colored people are to be frightened as much as possible, without killing large numbers of them at any one time, so as to attract attention. The white leaders of the party, however, are to be looked after. It is noticeable that SEVERAL WHITE REPUBLICANS HAVE BEEN AS-SASSINATED in different parts of the State within the leaders of the party of the State within the leaders of the state

white leaders of the party, however, are to be looked after. It is noticeable that SEVERAL WHITE REPUBLICANS HAVE BEEN ASSINATED in different parts of the State within the last few weeks. Several others have been drawn into quarrels, in which they have, in some cases, displayed so much vigor as to make the attacking party glad to get out of the scrape. On one subject the Democratic newspapers and pressagents are always unanimous, and seek by every means to prove, whether their statements are called in question or not,—that is, that the causes which led to these assassinations and attacks are not of a political nature. You scarcely pick up a country paper containing an account of one of these encounters, but that it will end with the statement that "Politics had nothing to do with this affair," as though it would naturally be supposed that, one of the parties being a Republican, politics was of course the cause, and this exception was noticeable.

As in most of the country parishes there are not more than half-a-dozen white Republicans each, who are generally the party-organizers, it will be seen that this policy is

A VERY SAGACIOUS ONE.

If there were four times as many blacks as there are whites, and those of each color were organized into parties on strictly the color-line, I believe the whites would very soon take charge of governmental affairs. But give the blacks a sprinkling of whites to manage them, and make it appear, that they are a political party based on principles, and not simply a race party, and they would hold their own. So it will be seen that these white leaders in the country-parishes are eminently necessary to the organization. They are, indeed, its backbone; and, if climinated, the party would be but a limp and inanimate body, which the Democrats would soon take charge of and easily manage, as they do in Georgia. Texas, and other Southern States.

During a visit North the past summer, I was often asked why it was that, in all race-troubles in the South, the blacks invariably got the worst

Soner being known as a Republican, the sympathies of the bystanders were all with his opponent; and it is probably a fortunate thing for Souer that he fell and Smith did not, for I am told by an eye-witness of the affair that several men stood around with revolvers in their hands,

their hands,

WHO WOULD HAVE KILLED SOUER

if they had supposed Smith badly hurt, and had known that Souer was not dead. Souer has since informed me that he was aware at one time that a man on one side, whom he did not know, had a revolver bearing on him. Both of the combatants are getting better, though each had a close call. Smith was formerly a correspondent at this place of the Inter-Ocean, and he can hardly be expected to fight the battles of the Southern people. He will undoubtedly be quite a lion when he gets around again; but he will doubtless know whom he attempts to cowhide hereafter. It is equally certain that Mr. Souer, who is a brave, good-looking, generous young gentleman, will hereafter receive more respect from his opponents. H. Z. O.

ILLINOIS. AN IMMENSE MEETING AT MATTOON Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Matsoon, Ill., Sept. 17.—Yesterday witnessed one of those grand gatherings of the people that remind old residents of Northern and Cen-tral Illinois of the magnificent campaign of 1860, when the very prairies were on fire with

tral Illinois of the magnificent campaign of 1860, when the very prairies were on fire with enthusiasm.

About 11 o'clock Senator Oglesby unexpectedly arrived in town and joined Senator Logan, the Hon. J. G. Cannon, T. B. Needles, Maj. E. S. Taylor, and the Hon. A. B. Bunn, who were here. Telegrams were sent out to the neighboring towns, asking "the boys" to come in, and they came by hundreds and thousands. A low estimate of the crowd that attempted to hear Logan would place it at 7,000. Our immense wigwam was packed to overflowing, and all the alleys and streets adjoining were filled with a mass of patient humanity, who were anxious to hear the true Republican doctrine as expounded by Senator Logan. For more than two hours he reviewed the history of the Republican party; explained its policy; demonstrated the hypocrisy and fallacy of the Democratic pretense of reform; exhibited the character of the "reform" candidates for President and Vice-President in that incisive and telling manner for which he is famous, and closed with an eloquent review of the records of both Hayes and Wheeler, and the grand assurance that their election will give to the country that the War was not fought in vain, and that in them there will be a literal fulfillment, for at least four years more, of Lincoln's glorious prophecy, that a "nation of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The speech was frequently interrupted with hearty cheers. Then, although the hour was late,—about 5 o'clock,—and hundreds, yes thousands, of farmers were present, Oglesby was called for, and with such earnest persistence that the veteran Senator could not refuse. For half an hour he made one of his most touching and effective exhortations to the misguided and mistaken Democracy. After Oglesby was called for, and with such earnest persistence that the veteran Senator could not refuse. For the evening meeting a speech had been announced by the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, our candidate for Congress, to be preceded by a torch

acted with the Democratic party. It is not only true that all the Liberal Republicans of four-years ago are back again with us, but with them have come many of those Democrats who cannot see peace or prosperity to the country under the rule of a party that is now, and always has been, in league with those who sought to destroy the Government.

At night there seemed to be as many people anxious to listen as during the afternoon. The wigwam was crowded to overflowing to hear Caunon; and such speakers as could be induced to talk from a dry-goods box in the street were at once surrounded by hundreds of eager listeners.

characteristics. Date Journal with the following control of the property of th

waving his sword over his head, a ball carried away part of his sword-hand. The nominees for the other offices are in every respect fully as worthy and competent as those mentioned, and the prospects that the entire ticket will be elected are very flattering. It may not be amiss to state that there are no doubting Thomases among the Republicans of Peorla. The few who were lukewarm in '72 are now among the most ardent and efficient workers in the ranks.

among the most ardent and efficient workers in the ranks.

ST. ANNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 17.—Yesterday was a memorable day for the little town of St. Anne, the home of Father Chiniquy. A Republican mass-meeting was held there all the afternoon, and continued in the evening until nearly midnight. The people were ably addressed in the afternoon by the Hon. G. L. Fort, Congressman from the Eighth District, and G. Demars, of Chicago. In the evening a delegation 200 strong, including a full company of Minute-Men and a brass-band, left thiskity for St. Anne on a special train. An immense audiente was gathered in an open area near the depot, and sat patiently while they listened to the truths spoken by the Hon. F. Blades, of Watseka and J. N. Orr and T. P. Bonfield, Esga., of this city. The Kankakee Glee Club and the Watseka Band were present, and discoursed first-class music. The meeting was in every respect a big success, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that St. Anne will give Hayes and the entire ticket a good majority, notwithstanding it has been claimed and vigorously canvassed by the Democrats.

Col. Fort's speaking appointments for September are as follows: Sept. 18, Chebanse; 19th, Piper City: 20th, Duckley; 21st, Loda; 22d, Paxton; 23d, Wellington; 24th, Miliford; 25th, Watseka; 26th, Sheldon; 37th, Donovan. The Colonel is a forcible and logical speaker, and is drawing large audiences wherever he goes.

and is drawing large audiences wherever he goes.

GOV. CULLOM AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—We had the finest Republican meeting here to-night which has been held for years. No one could say that McLean County, and particularly Bloomington, has not awoke to the task and duty before her. Long before the hour of meeting, every inch of Phoenix Hall was crowded to overflowing by one of the most intelligent and cultivated audiences for which this delightful city is noted. It is said that more persons actually went away because they could not gain admittance than were in the hall. The meeting was called to order by Dr. White, who, in most complimentary and flattering terms, introduced to the audience the Republican candidate for Governor, the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, who spoke for nearly two hours. His audience listened to him with almost breathless attention, and the frequent applause manifested gave evidence of the hearty sympathy between speaker and hearers. The Glee Club gave us some grand good songs which put the audience in capital good humor to enjoy the enthusiastic speech of Gen. Ira J. Bloomfield. The General spoke for an hour. This closed the most successful meeting which Mr. Cullom has yet held. On Monday he will commence a two-weeks' canvass in Southern Il-linois.

commence a two-weeks' canvass in Southern II-

CLINTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 17.—The Republican watchfires are blazing brightly in DeWitt County. At every place that meetings have been held, the people turn out in large numbers. Friday evening a large Republican meeting was held in Weldon, at which addresses were delivered by the Hon. Mike Donahue and W. L. Chambers. Saturday afternoon there was a Republican mass-meeting at Rucker Chapel, in Rutledge Township, at which over 500 people were present. The Hayes and Wheeler Club was out in full uniform, mounted on horseback, and made a very fine appearance. The Hon. Mike Donahue and W. R. Kelly were the speakers. The Clinton Campaign Glee Club attends all the meetings, and by its singring awakens considerable enthusiasm. It is one of the best glee clubs in Central illinois. We are making a school-house campaign, and in that way reach every voter in the County. DeWitt County will give a good Republican majority for the whole ticket.

CARBONDALE AND MURPHYSBORO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Sept. 17.—Col. O. Beard, of St. Louis, and the Hon. D. T. Linegar, of Cairo, addressed the Tilden and Hendricks Club here last evening.

The long-advertised rally of Democrats at Murphysboro for last Friday proved a grand failure. One of the seven big speakers advertised was there, and his peculiar mode of collecting his thoughts amused the audience, which was very limited. About 100 torch-lights were in the procession at night, half of which were carried by boys and idlers. At the most, was conducted by Uncle Jimmie Williams his Committee with the utmost secrecy. A transp witnesses were examined, but Uncle one freised to make a report of this Investigation to the House.

What didn't defend themselves better from aggression. To such I would say that they didnot understand the character of the blacks or the Southern white people. If the North gave the negroes the right of suffage with the idea that that was necessary, and that that was necessary, and the most server in calling things by their right names." so in calling things by their right names." not the right name to call that act of the corratic officials of this Reform House, in the right to pronounce the development of the say of the Reform House, in the right to pronounce the development of the say of the Reform House, in the right to pronounce the development of the say of the Reform House, in the right to pronounce the development of the say of the Reform House, in the right to pronounce the development of the say of the Reform House, in the right to pronounce the development of the same to call that act of the corratic officials of this Reform House, in calling things by their right names."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ODELL.

Special Dispatch to

licans and women and children. It is now proven that Democratic enthusiasm is very slim in Egypt. "Old Citizen," in Wednesday's St. Louis Times, can blow his trumpet again now. JUDGE TIPTON.

Special Dispatch to The Pribaga.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Congressional contest, so far as the Republicans are concerned, is going on very quietly but satisfactorily, and those whose opinions are to be taken are confident that Judge Tipton will carry this district by a majority of 2,500. The Judge does not propose to leave his seat upon the bench and prosecute the canvass by making speeches in his district. The idea is a good one. His record is before the people, and if they want him to go to Congress he relies upon his friends to do the work. To their credit, be it said, they are coming up to the scratch like men, and will allow no honorable means to be left undone to secure the election of one of our ablest jurists upon the Bench to a seat in Congress.

MENDOTA, Ill., Sept. 16.—Mr. P. W. Wilcox delivered a very able address this evening in Washington Hall to a very large audience composed of Republicans, Democrats, and Peter Cooper men. The subject was "The Financial Condition of the Country when the Republican Party Came into Power." He contrasted its credit then with its credit to-day; refuted the charges made by the Democrats of squandering the financial resources of the country, and concluded amid enthusiastic applause by calling on his hearers to repose implicit confidence in and support the Republican party, who have raised the credit of the United States second to none on the face of the globe.

DECATUR.

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DECATUR.

The Hon. Shaw Pease is in this city to-day and is being pressed by the anti-Loran Republicans held seeing pressed by the anti-Loran Republicans

DECATCH, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Republicans held a grand rally at Macon last night, which continued until a late hour. Gen. Moore was the chief speaker.

The Hon. Shaw Pease is in this city to-day and is being pressed by the anti-Logan Republicans to announce independently for the Legislature. He will draw largely from the Independents, who are generally dissatisfied with the nomination of S. S. Jack. An interview with him develops the fact that he is for a triple currency standard, viz.: gold, silver, and greenbacks. He will probably be announced in a day or two.

KIRKWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KIRKWOOD, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Hayes and Wheeler Company of Biggsville had a large and enthusiastic meeting this evening, winding up with a torchlight procession, the marching company of the Club turning out in full uniform. A great many from here attended the meeting.

The Hayes and Wheeler Club of this place is to be uniformed immediately, after which a rousing mass-meeting is to be held here, at which all the clubs in Warren and Henderson Counties will be invited to be present.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Democratic County Convention here this afternoon appointed delegates to the new Senatorial Convention, and instructed them to vote for A. H. Irwin, of the county, as a candidate for the General Assembly in the place of Oberly, who declined to accept the nomination at the first Convention. They also indorsed Townes and Albright, so that settles the Senatorial trouble.

Lincoln, Ill., Sept. 16.—The County Democratic Convention was held here to-day, and selected the following ticket: Circuit Clerk, the Rev. T. T. Holton; Sheriff, William Drake; State's Attorney, James D. Hoblit; Representative, Thomas Wendle; Coroner, Henry Boy.

MACKINAW, 12c. Wendle County Democratic Convention was held here to-day, and selected the following ticket: Circuit Clerk, the Republicans held a rousing meeting here to-day. It commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and lasted al

an meeting at the news.

Saturday.

BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 17.—The Hon.
Shelby M. Cullom returned from Bloomington this morning, and reports an immense Republican demonstration there last night.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 17.—Yesterday was a general field-day in politics, all for the benefit of South Bend. The Democracy had procured

thing was done for an evening show. In the afternoon Dan Voorhees spoke the prologue, which was of such great length as to cause the cutting short of Blue Jeans Williams in the first

which was of such great length as to cause the cutting short of Blue Jeans Williams in the first act to a performance of only about 10 minutes. But that time was sufficient. It gave the people full satisfaction. From his hungry and wistful look, he was surnamed the "Hungry." The impression of the Democracy among the better class will by no means help him to votes. The second act was their torchlight procession, which, with the importation from Niles, numbered about 800. Their evening meeting was a tolerably large one, and was addressed by Col. Coleman, of Buchanan, one Bovee, of Wisconsin, and aff immature youth named O. H. Powers, of Kalamazoo. The whole was brought about by a big effort on the part of the managers of the party. Their performance was in strange contrast with that of the Republicans the same evening, who had 560 torches in line, composed of the best men of the city, from the earnest men of gray hair to the young men who will cast their first vote this fall for Hayes and Wheeler. All of them either wore tasty uniforms or badges, and the spectators along the lines frequently remarked the striking difference in intelligent looks and the comparative numbers in the two processions, with odds in favor of the Republicans, though the Democrats had the most torches. The Republican procession, arriving at the place of speaking, was placed in position, when the Hon. Andrew Anderson, for several years an independent and strong anti-Grant man, made a short, stirring address, completely redeeming himself, and introduced Senator Allison, of Iowa, as the speaker of the evening, who was listened to for two hours by a large outdoor audience. When he concluded, Mr. Anderson announced that, on the 25th inst., ex-Secretary Bristow, of Kentucky, and the Hon. Tom Nelson, of this State, would address the Republicans of this county in this city.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 17.—The Committee having in charge the arrangements for the

announced that, on the 25th inst., ex-Secretary Bristow, of Kentucky, and the Hon. Tom Nelson, of this State, would address the Republ': ans of this county in this city.

THE VETERANS' REUNION.

INDIAMAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 17.—The Committee having in charge the arrangements for the National Veteran Reunion which meets in this city on the 20th and 21st have prepared three camps, where tents for 10,000 men will be erected, and an effort is being made to prepare rations for all organized bodies who remain in camp. Returns are coming from every State in the Union, but the citizens of Indianapolis are making extensive arrangements to care for all. The following are among the numerous ceminent Generals who have promised to be in attendance: Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Gen. Fred Hecker, Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, and Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois; Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Phil Sheridan, Gen. E. F. Noves, Gen. W. H. Gibson, Gen. N. B. Hazen, Gen. August Willieh, Gen. J. D. Cox, Gen. J. A. Garfield, and Gen. N. F. Force, of Ohio; Gen. John F. Hartranft, Gen. Harry White, and Gen. J. A. Neagle, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood, ex-Gov. N. M. Stone, Gen. G. N. Dodge, the Hon. J. A. Kasson and Gen. J. M. Tuttle, of Iowa; the Hon. A. W. Tenney and Corporal Tanner, of New York; the Hob. Marshall Jewell and Gen. Joseph A. Hawley, of Connecticut; Gen. B. B. Bristow, Gen. John M. Harlan, and Col. W. Cassius Godloe, of Kentucky; Gen. J. Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey; ex-Govs. Walter and Harriman, of New Hampahire; Gen. J. M. Thayer, of Wyoming; Gen. Ben. Loan, of Missour; O. P. Morton, Ben. Harrison, Gen. Tom Browne, and John Coburn, of Indiana; Gen. Nathan Kimball, of Utah. The Lumbard Glee Club, of Chicago, will be in attendance.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 17.—The Hon. O. P. Morton, Ben. Harrison, Gen. Tom Browne, and John Coburn, of Indiana; Gen. Nathan Kimball, of Utah. The Lumbard Glee Club, of Chicago, will be in attendance.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 17.—The Hon. O. P. Morton, Ben. Harrison, Gen. Tom Browne, and John Coburn, of Indiana

MONTICELLO, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Ind., Sept. 17.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here on Saturday. The Hon. O. P. Morton made one of his best speeches. The crowds came in from every di-The Hon. O. P. Morton made one of his best speeches. The crowds came in from every direction, on railroads, in wagons, on horseback, and on foot. It was a magnificent tribute to the War Governor of Indiana,—a wholesome evidence of what the masses think of the bloody shirt. The Democrats had made preparations for a big demonstration at Kentland to draw away people from hearing Morton. The oily Hendricks was there, but all of no avail. People went away from Kentland, away from Hendricks, to hear Morton,—a pretty good indication of the way they will go in October and November. Gov. Morton was followed by W. S. Lange, of Lafayette, in his usual humorous style. Gov. Morton was followed by W. S. Lange, of Lafayette, where he was announced to speak Saturday evening.

ELHHART COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GOSHEN, Inc., Sept. 17.—One of the finest and most spirited Republican meetings that has been held in this county took place last night at Bristol. A pine pole, 130 feet high, was raised in the atternoon, followed by a torch-light procession of 300 torches in the evening. Fully 2,000 people listened to an able and effective addressed by the Hon. J. H. Defrees, exmember of Congress, and Dr. H. J. Brierie, of this city.

Another large meeting was held at Waterford. A pole was raised and speeches made by Messrs. Simmons and Zook.

Ex-Secretary Bristow will speak in this city next Saturday afternoon, followed in the evening by Thomas J. Nelson, Elector-at-Large. Old Elikhart is being thoroughly aroused, and the Republican watchfires are burning brightly.

THE VERMONT VICTORY.

COMPLETE RETURNS OF THE YOTE FOR GOVERN-

THE VERMONT VICTORY.
COMPLETE RETURNS OF THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES, COMPARED WITH THE VOTE
OF 1872. The Burlington Free Press supplies the fol-lowing statement of the complete vote of Ver-mont for Governor by counties at the late elec-

tion, compared with the result for the same

COUNTIES,	1872.		1876.	
	Con- verse. Rep.	Gard- ner. Dem.	Fair- banks. Rep.	Bing- ham. Dem.
Addison Bennington Caledonia. Chittenden Essex. Franklin Grand Isle Lamoille Drange Orleans Rutland Washington Windham Windsor.	2,679 3,728 764	712 1,501 1,198 1,831 402 1,697 268 650 1,523 596 2,064 1,820 916 1,435	4, 154 2, 376 2, 960 4, 210 650 3, 418 472 1, 828 3, 221 2, 787 5, 504 4, 327 5, 207	832 1, 920 1, 401 2, 402 445 1, 922 263 814 2, 022 770 2, 704 2, 395 1, 286 1, 810
Total	41,946	16, 613	44, 707	20. 986

For Lieutenant-Governor, Redfield Proctor, Republican, has 24,089 majority. The majority of John A. Page, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, is about 24,200. Averaging the majorities on Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Treasurer, the actual Republican majority is, in round numbers, 24,000. The Republican majority in 1872 was 25,319; in 1874, 20,303; in 1876 it is 24,000.

POLITICAL PERSECUTION.

POLITICAL PERSECUTION.

OUTRAGES UPON REPUBLICANS IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Mispace to New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Matters are becoming as bad in Ulster County as in some parts of the South. Last week the Republican Campaign Club of this city was fired upon and stoned at Stony Hollow, and four of its members seriously wounded. While the feeling is still high about that outrage, the city was again thrown into a state of excitement to-day by learning of another outrageous occurrence which happened at Rock Lock on Friday last. Timothy Cooney, an Irishman of some means and considerable intelligence, and a Republican, cut a larve chesnut pole and put it up in his dooryard, intending to procure Haves and Wheeler streamer to hoist upon it. On Tuesday night of last week a piece of paper was thrown in his house through an open window which contained these words:

Timothy Cooney: Cut down that pole or you will be sorry. Your friend, O. B. L.

The handwriting was that of a woman. Cooney paid no attention to the matter. On Friday morning a neighbor, a woman, came to him,

and in a friendly manner told him to look out for himself. He laughed and told her never fear, no harm would come to him. On Friday night at 12:30 he was awakened to find that his barn was in flames, and before they could be got out, his horse, cow, two wagons, a sleigh, hay-cutter, and farming implements, with his entire crop of hay, were burned with it. People here are asking themselves whether this country is governed by law. is governed by law.

GOV. HAYES. THE CHARGE OF ACCEPTING MEMBERSHIP IN THE AMERICAN ALLIANCE DENIED.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

Columbus, O., Sept. 14.—The last charge made against Gov. Hayes is to the effect that he wrote a letter on the 5th of July last to Samuel wrote a letter on the 5th of July last to Samuel J. Tyler, Secretary of the American Alliance, in which he accepted membership in a secret political society, and offered the sentiment that suffrage and the right to hold office should be limited to persons born in this country.

Your correspondent announces by authority: First, that Hayes never wrote any such letter; second, that he never belonged to a secret political society, and would not under any consideration join one; and, third, that the sentiment imputed to him, as well as the act, is totally repugnant to every act and belief of his life.

ABOUT TOWN.

NOTES FROM THE VARIOUS HEADQUARTERS. Sunday, politically speaking, is generally dull in Chicago, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. At the Grand Pacific Hotel the parlors were kept open so that visitors might find a pleasant place for recreation, away from the vicious haunts of the city, and enjoy a quiet communion with their spirits in the soul-inspiring literature which is so liberally provided by the National and State Central Committees. The following Indiana appointments are announced: The Hon. Richard J. Oglesby will speak in Indianapol is at the Soldiers' Reunion on the 21st inst.; at Centre Point, Ind., with Gen. Ben Harrison, the 22d; Veedensburg, Franklin County, on the afternoon of the 23d; Greenfield. Monday afternoon, the 25th inst.; Crotherville, the 26th, in the afternoon; Washington, the 27th, in the afternoon; Jeffersonville, Thursday evening, the 28th; and Friday afternoon, the 29th, at Madison.

Gen. John A. Logan is billed as follows: Indianapolis, the 20th and 21st; Shelbyville, Ind., Saturday afternoon, the 23d, with Gen. Ben Harrison; Anderson, Tuesday afternoon, the 26th; Auburn, Thursday, the 28th; Valparaiso, Saturday, the 30th.

James P. Root has worn himself so thin with labor at Republican headquarters that he has been compelled to go to Indianapolis to recuperate. He will be back after the Soldiers' and Sallors' Convention is over.

Dan Shepard received a lot of letters yesterter from Mississippl, which give a very gloomy outlaok for a fair election in that State, unless some protection is guaranteed Republican voters by the United States.

Among the visitors yesterday were W. R. Redman, Montezuma, Ia.; E. H. King, A. M. Fanning, New York; George Scroggs, Champaiga, Ill.; John G. Piper, D. W. Vittum, Sr., Canton.

The Democratic and Greenback headquarters were closed during the day, the disconsolate in Chicago, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. At the Grand Pacific Hotel the

paign, Ill.; John G. Piper, D. W. Vittum, Sr., Canton.

The Democratic and Greenback headquarters were closed during the day, the disconsolate being off on their usual Sunday recreations.

BOYS IN BLUE.

A meeting of Company A, Boys in Blue, was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of completing arrangements for the trip to Indianapolis. Capt. L. F. Jacobs occupied the chair. After canvassing the membership it was found that about 40 of the company would attend the Indianapolis Convention, and they were warned to be present, armed and equipped, at the Pacific Hotel, Tuesday evening, at sharp 6, to march to the depot. An invitation was also extended to the members of the organization all over the North and South Divisions to meet and march with them. A committee of three was appointed to wait on the General Committee of Arrangements to ascertain if music had been provided; if not, the Committee were requested to provide a suitable band or drum corps.

The question of continuing the organization

quested to provide a sunante band of drum corps.

The question of continuing the organization through the campaign was brought up and discussed, but no action was taken. The expression of opinion was unanimous in favor of keeping up the Boys in Blue.

keeping up the Boys in Blue.

FIFTH WARD.

A grand rally of the Republican voters of the Fifth Ward was held Saturday evening at the hall on Archer avenue, near Halsted street. The largest attendance of the campaign was present, and John Bonfield, President of the Ward Club, had charge of the meeting.

The main speech of the evening was by Theodore F. Price, of Chicago, and was an able and exhaustive review of the issues before the people. Mr. John Tappan, of Hyde Park, also made a short speech which was well received.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

Special Diap.ach & The Tribuna.

La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 17.—The Republican meeting last evening, to which a large crowd were unable to gain admittance, after Salberg Hall was packed, was unquestionably the most useful meeting the Republicans of this city have had during the past few years. Senator Angus Cameron did himself great credit, and the Republican cause much good, by complying with the request of his fellow-citizens, who desired him to communicate the results of his observations and investigations as a member of

the Senate Committee chosen to investigate the Mississippi election of 1875. The Senator was listened to attentively during the two hours in which he stated the facts elicited from reliable sources, showing the wanton disregard of rights of the freedmen and Union men in the South by white Democrats, who shoot down coord men, and oppress Union men by deeds of violence and injustice, proposed the state of the freedment of the controlling power in the state of the freedment of the controlling power in the state of the freedment of mand the attention of all thoughtful and pariotic citizens who are alive to the welfare of the
nation. The Democrat of to-day devotes a
couple of columns to a vain attempt to contradict the effects of Senator Cameron's thrilling
address, which that journal conceded was listeed to with close attention, and says: "We think
the general opinion must have been that the
Senator's manner of presenting what he had to
say was agreeable and interesting."

say was agreeable and interesting."

SIXTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 16.—The Republicans of the First District, Winnebago County, chose W. H. Doe, H. B. Jackson, and H. B. Harshaw delegates to the Congressional Convention at Neenah. The Third District, C. P. Hazleton, N. P. Olin, and W. A. Boyd. All of these are claimed for Grimmer, although two are also claimed as independent. Out of 48 delegates in the Convention Grimmer has 15. Kimball is, and Sawyer 14. Sawyer positively declines, and his strength will be divided between the two leading candidates, with some prospect of a new one.

leading candidates, with some prospect of a new one.

St. Paul.

St. Paul.

St. Paul., Minn., Sept. 16.—The Democrath County and City Convention to-day was one time split by a bolt, which was harmonized by taking the bolters' candidate for another office than one for which he was first entered. Before harmony was restored, however, Col. Uline, a prominent Democrat and officeholder, was knocked down with a billiard-ball thrown by an irritated white barber and ward politician. The ticket nominated includes S. Lee Davis for County Auditor, Henry O'Gorman for Probate Judge, C. A. Morton for State Senator, and S. M. Flint for Municipal Judge.

New Orleans, Sept. 16.—The elections were held to-day for delegates to the Democratic Parish Convention, which meets on Monday. There are dessensions in many wards, the rival factions having separate polling-places. In the Fifth Ward a fight occurred, and about 50 shots were firnd. A man named Sullivan was shot in the hand. Subsequently there was another row in the same ward, and a man named Unday had an ear shot off. Quiet prevailed in the other wards.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 16.—The largest political demonstration ever held in Terre Haute was the Independent Greenback meeting to night. Seventeen hundred and eighty-sit torches were carried, and 489 horsemen marched in the procession. The crowd at night is estimated at 20,000. Speeches were made in the afternoon by Anson Wolcott and A. J. Hunter, and at night by Samuel F. Cary and S. M. Smith, from different stands.

Janesville, Wis. Sept. 16.—The Democratic Convention at the Court-House to-day put in nomination the following ticket: State Senator, Joseph Cleland; Sheriff, John Spencer; Register, C. E. Kienow; County Clerk, Rash Beardsler, Coroner, Dennis Ryan.

RACINE OWING.

Chevense, William Crosten.

Wyoming.

Chevense, William Crosten.

Wyoming.

Chevense, William Crosten.

Wyoming.

CREJENNE, Wy., Sept. 16.—In the Republican Territorial Convention, held at Rawlins, Wy., to-day, a letter was read from Col. S. W. Downey, of Laramie City, positively declining the nomination for Delegate. No nomination was made. Adjourned to meet at the same place on the call of the Chairman.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—The Milwaukee Coun-

ty Democratic nominations are: Sheriff, Richard Hackett; County Treasurer, H. H. Everts; Clerk of Court, P. Connolly, Jr.; District-Attorney, Jared Thompson, Jr.; Register, F. Schlosmilch; Clerk of Board of Supervisors, Ol Meyer; Coroner, Charles Kupper.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

On Davidson County. The nominoe was a Colonel in the Federal army, a native of Ohio, and before the War connected with the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WISCONSIN SIXTH DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEENAH, Wis., Sept. 18.—On Wednesday next the Republican Congressional Convention for this (the Sixth) district will be held at Neenah; and it is generally conceded that the Hoo.

A. M. Kimball, the present member, will be renominated.

The control of the same before the same country indice he would so would go to be same before the same country indice he would so would go to be same before the same country indice he would so would go to be same the same before the same country indice he would so would go to be same the same that the same before the

RELIGIO

The Effect of Kn Religious Ex Third Sermon by

on This Specia The Rev. S. W Duffi the Eighth Pre

Church

" Our Fa KNOWLE INFLUENCE UPON RE Prof. Swing preached th vicker's Theatre) to a very Serving the Lord with man Having studied on the

ries of the times upo

et us to-day assume for a faculty have wrought great in the quality of the work.
It will help you greatly to that have been dethi is a virtue, that one Sunday must be a day of a must be punished by man, punished with death, the that witches should be put lief in certain ideas will sa created many that He mighternal misery, that some that all the heathen are should govern the State, the that a churchman senter, that the unbaptize anound govern the cases, a ful, that a churchman senter, that the unbaptize few of the Christian doctre erased from the confess eliminating power of reas the Catholic field of belief trines have been slain the troops we will confess that learning and reason has most brilliant. All this ideas, however, could not affecting the feelings and ested in the changing may note what changes hing in the world of experiments. The heart responds harp to the sweeping fing a truth-seeker, not sim should know the more, bu of wider knowledge his fin as flowers under the suns.

should know the hold of wider knowledge his fin as flowers under the sunsiable that the Creator ord truth only that the passic be gratified, but rather the might grow upon such Dand beast seek daily food their organism or keep it beyond, for, having found he must seek truth also, soul. He whose body has haps only at Esquimaux of whose soul is well fed is the spirit's daily bread, rises from the banquettal so happy as he rises from noble book, or from the science, of art, of philosopher with delight the viand but maturer life remember. ber with delight the viand but maturer life remembe tion that surrounded the In the recent "Life presses the experience of men when he tells how lif in his affliction. Of the he speaks thus:

"All the triumphs of t

Bar, in the Senate, in the schools of philosophy; glory. Wherever literatu assuages pain, wherever eyes which fall with wak ache for the dark house at is exhibited in its noblest fluence of Athens."

When his sister died, he in similar strains:

"Even now, when tim healing office, I cannot whe being altogether unmantuterly sunk under this literature. What a ble as I love them; to be ablieded, and to live amid the as I love them; to be ablieded, and to live amid the In this one mortal we ence of all the throng mear the wells of truth. earth sets up no new through those sensitive visible, and, being enlasshows what a spiritual sin humble hearts. Kno its light-like play upon There is no form of affects man more than The dicta of mathems science, the principles discoveries of the travelly, and all thinking min when one turns toward beholds at once the bread its fate in the Green. when one turns toward beholds at once the l read its fate in the Gree the literature of the C a deep feeling and co which have listened to which have listened to:
eloquent Atheniaus ar
multitude which in
made up of the aged
high, the low, the le
have hung with delight
words of religiou. A
Greek learning which
great Englishman was
tery, its wide survey o
crates or a Plato. Mo

tery, its wide survey crates or a Plato. Mo have fallen, perhaps, ctan thought than over earth combined. Hence of religious knowledge of information which, lng the sentiments of justified in affirming timpossible to gather a cration and weigh the for example, seeing 40 for example, seeing a we may infer an ince even though it be impehildren of the streets of the elementary stringer the change from the change ferring what must be that has marched fort of blood. Thus hav knowledge have ov and marking what w mas, we may almost that are coming or a perience. It is well it who bear the burder stand at a fountain a will be without bein malyze each sepa Chatholics deny that aside their religion at tion and reason—sho Protestant banners wof this flag of spiritug great principles of Pwhat a river, what a such fountains of a need alarm. And of one man or group of

meed alarm. And or one man or group of mo futre modification need not alarm, for doctrine stands towe come along pushing displaces the noisy way look into princip of actual events.

Appealing, then, of principles, and fective though they world of experienc gentler God and Creappearing in the new faith? Just n horror-stricken at women and children Turks; but this fithankful that res Christian doctrines glory in parallel a not yet equaled to the create worshiper. The air most Christian hor and children that the reason that make the control of the create worshiper. The air most Christian hor alies applied to the create worshiper.

Committee chosen to investigate the election of 1875. The Senator was attentively during the two hours, in attentively during the two hours in the facts elicited from reliable owing the wanton disregard of rights dimen and Union men in the South by mocrats, who shoot down took on, and oppress Union men of violence and injustice, pracinguishing freedom, and making the minority the controlling power in n of our country. No speech ever ere has produced a deeper impression ublic mind, as it leaves no room for bout the necessity of maintain-Republican organization if work the necessity of maintain-Republican organization if the necessity of maintain-Republican organization if work the necessity of maintain-Republican organization if the necessity of maintain-Republican organization and precision, should have been always to the welfare of the necessity of the welfare of the Democrat of to-day devotes a columns to a vain attempt to contralects of Senator Cameron's thrilling hich that journal conceded was listencioned attention; and says: "We think I opinion must have been that the namer of presenting what he had to recable and interesting."

IXTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT.

ST. PAUL.

Decial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Minn., Sept. 16.—The Democratiand City Convention to-day was one by a bolt, which was harmonized by bolters' candidate for another office or which he was first entered. Before was restored, however, Col. Uline, a Democrat and officeholder, was flown with a billiard-ball thrown by dwiff harber and ward politician, nonlineated inclindes S. Lee Davis for uditor! Henry O'Gorman for Probate A. Morton for State Senator, and S. or Municipal Judge.

JOW THEY DO IT LOUISIANA.

LEANS, Sept. 16.—The elections were y for delegates to the Democratic wention, which meets on Monday, dessensions in many wards, the rival

dessensions in many wards, the rival aving separate polling-places. In the rd a fight occurred, and about 50 e firnd. A man named Sullivan was be hand. Subsequently there was win the same ward, and a man named an ear shot off. Quiet prevailed in wards. wards.
INDIANA GREENBACKERS.
HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 16.—The largest emonstration ever held in Terre Hante Independent Greenback meeting to-eventeen hundred and eighty-six are carried, and 489 horsemen marched cession. The crowd at night is estimated by the second of the condition of the second of the condition of the second of

ds.

ESVILLE, WIS.

spatch to The Tribune.

S. Sept. 16.—The Democratic e Court-House to-day put in the following ticket: State Senator, ad; Sheriff, John Spencer; Regisnow; County Clerk, Rash Beards-f Circuit Court, J. H. Chapman; C. Bump; Surveyor, A. D. Mo-Dennis Ryan.

12. COUNTY, WIS.

spatch to The Tribune.

Sept. 16.—At the Racine County Convention the following can-

Convention the following canominated to-day: State Senator, nes; Sheriff, Louis Konst; Registylde; Treasurer, J. D. Jones; E. C. Peck; Coroner, Henry vor, D. Montgomery; District-Croston

wyomino.
, Sept. 16.—In the Republionvention, held at Rawlins,
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MILWAUKEE.

spatch to The Tribune.
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Connolly, Jr.; District-Athompson, Jr.; Register, F.
s of Board of Supervisors, Cl
Charles Kupper. NASHVILLE, TENN. n., Sept. 18.—The Democratic nominated Col. F. P. Fahill rom Davidson County. The onel in the Federal army, a

onel in the Federal army, a 1 before the War connected at Enquirer.

NSIN SIXTH DISTRICT.

Sept. 14.—On Wednesday in Congressional Convention district will be held at Necessarily conceded that the Hon.

SECRETARY BRISTOW:

V.B., Ky., Sept. 17.—Secretary Bristeen in the city for some time addanapolis to-morrow for the ug in the interest of the Re-

west virginia.

NG, W. Va., Sept. 16.—The Republication procession here to night number between the Democratic 300. Rain interfered seaking on both sides. The campaign vively in this section. asolt at COLUMBUS.
ept. 16.—Col. Robert Ingeressed one of the largest mestuce the War. The crowd was
10,000 to 15,000 persons.

spatch to The Tribune.
Sept. 16.—The Hon. John H.

OULTON-BEECHER. for the Plaintiff—The Case Propelefore the New York Courts.

New York Heroid, Sept. 15.

afternoon Judge Dykeman, of the ourt, Kings County, rendered his the preliminary objection of Gen. 1988 of the preliminary objection of Gen. 1989 of the Court in that county to out the Court in that county was the service of an amount of the county of the provided in that he service of the notice and within the time and within the time and within the time and within the time and of the coming on of the motion on the coming on of the motion of the coming on of the motion of the coming on of the motion of the had had been changed to the York and no motion in the case or heard in Kings County. The that the plaintiff had the right to a plaint as he has done, and the was thereby changed to the City. This took from the defendant and upon which his motion was he place of trial was changed to, it became entirely immaterial and upon which his motion was he place of trial was changed to the City and County of the county of th

RELIGIOUS.

The Effect of Knowledge on Religious Experience.

Third Sermon by Prof. Swing on This Special Subject.

The Rev. S. W Duffield Preaches at the Eighth Presbyterian. Church.

and Selects for His Morning Subject " Our Father."

KNOWLEDGE.

INFLUENCE UPON RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE Prof. Swing preached the following sermon peterday morning in the Central Church (Mc-Vicker's Theatre) to a very large audience: Serving the Lord with many tears. -Acts, xx., 19.
Having studied on the two former Sundays the influence of the accumulating facts and theories of the times upon religious doctrine, let us to-day assume for a lesson the influence of the same learning upon religious experience. Let us first repeat the evident proposition of two weeks ago, that the progress of learning and the parallel development of the reasoning faculty have wrought great and valuable changes in the quality of the world's Christian doctrine.
It will help you greatly to believe this, and to realize the importance of the truth, if you will cause to pass before you the catalogue of docnes once held by the Church here and there, and will, while you read, mark out those ideas that have been dethroned. That poverty that earth must be despised, that Sunday must be a day of austerity, that heresy must be punished by man, that heresy must be punished with death, that there are witches, punished with death, that there are witches, that witches should be put to death, that belief in certain ideas will save the soul, that God created many that He might be honored in their eternal misery, that some infants are damned, that all the heathen are lost, that the Church should govern the State, that slavery is not sinful, that a churchman may prosecute a dissenter, that the unbaptized are lost—these are a few of the Christian doctrines which have been the confessions of faith by the erased from the confessions of faith by the eliminating power of reason. Should we enter the Catholic field of belief and mark what doc-trines have been slain there by Luther and his troops we will confess that the achievements of learning and reason have been immense and

troops we will confess that the achievements of learning and reason have been immense and most brilliant. All this falling and rising of ideas, however, could not come to pass without affecting the feelings and actions of all interested in the changing religion, and hence we may note what changes have come or are coming in the world of experience.

1. The heart responds to the intellect as a harp to the sweeping fingers. God made a man a truth-seeker, not simply that the seeker should know the more, but under the influence of wider knowledge his finer nature might grow as flowers under the sunshine. It is not probable that the Creator ordained the pursuit of truth only that the passion of curiosity might be gratified, but rather that the mind and soul might grow upon such Divine food. The bird and beast seek daily food, and thus build up their organism or keep it in life, but man goes beyond, for, having found the food of his body, he must seek truth also, the daily bread of his soul. He whose body has been well fed is perbeyond, for, naving found the load of his body, he must seek truth also, the daily bread of his soul. He whose body has been well fed is perhaps only an Esquimaux or an Indian; but he whose soul is well fed is that noble being called Man. The pursuit of truth is not, therefore, a simple pleasure, but it is the high struggle for the spirit's daily bread. Hence the true man rises from the banquet-table of a King not half so happy as he rises from the pages of a most noble book, or from the banquet of men of science, of art, of philosophy. Children remember with delight the viands they have enjoyed, but maturer life remembers the wise conversation that surrounded the table.

In the recent "Life of Macaulay," he expresses the experience of all his educated fellowmen when he tells how literature consoled him in his affliction. Of the letters of the Greeks, he speaks thus:

"All the triumphs of truth and genius over prejudice and power, in every country and in

"All the triumphs of truth and genius over prejudice and power, in every country and in every age, have been the triumphs of Athens.

Her power is indeed manifested at the Bar, in the Senate, in the field of battle, in the schools of philosophy; but these are not her glory. Wherever literature consoles sorrow or assuages pain, wherever it brings gladness to eyes which fail with wakefulness and tears, and ache for the dark house and the long sleep, there is exhibited in its noblest form the immortal influence of Athens."

When his sister died, he wrote back from India

solvent the state of the control of the carried of

the admission of good cheer and laughter, are a shape of religion that comes from the new idea that God does not demand human suffering and melancholy as a part of His worship. The interior of nearly every Christian home has of late years been blessed by a new peace and cheerfulness coming with the Sunday-morning sup.

late years been blessed by a new peace and cheerfulness coming with the Sunday-morning sun.

But with the changes that have come from the new study of God as a love you are all familiar. What part this philosophy has performed in the liberation of slaves, in the planting of schools and churches, in opening free libraries and halls of art. you have long since well known. Let us pass, therefore, to results not so frequently pointed out. Whether these results are favorable or unfavorable, one may not always determine, but waiving this question the results are themselves to be seen.

2. Learning checks all fanaticism in religion. If there be as much picty in our times as in former generations it will not make itself so conspicuous. A uniform education is spreading over the Christian world, and in presence of knowledge the feelings become less noisy, if not less deep. No religion is more tunultuous than the religion among slaves. The thought that brings moderation does not impede their prayer and song, and hence often all night long the blacks of our South will rave like the prophets of Baal, or the fakirs of India, around the altars of God. Fanaticism has always demanded a foundation of ignorance. The marching fagelants whipping themselves and each other, the pilgrimages of India or of Rome, the great Crusaders themselves to rescue the Holy Sepulchre, sprang up in times when the people cherished only one idea, and a poor one at that, and when the reasoning faculty would accept of any kind of a premise and draw any kind of conclusion. The Crusades themselves teach that there may be a mighty religious disturbance and emotion where there is really no piety worthy of the name,—that the less information the louder is the zeal and the narrower the intolerance, The Crusades sprang up from a pious impulse, and yet so little was there of reflection and principle in the leaders and the crowd that, setting forth to redeem a holy tomb from infidels, the crowd often acted like infidels and atheists while they were on the long m set forth with the zeal of saints turned into thicves and marauders on the way, and thousands of English women who set forth weeping and praying to redeem Jerusalem entered the brothels of cities on their march, and became wholly lost in vice. St. Boniface wrote to the English Bishops, begging them to forbid these holy marches of women toward the tomb of Christ. It would appear from the testimony of history that as the accumulation of knowledge changes doctrine, so also it calms the spirit, and comes between it and the calamities of an extreme fanaticism. Though the religious men and women of our generation may be less demonstrative in their Christian life, yet there may be a depth and permanency of feeling which are more honorable to man and God than the piety of the old centuries, which in a dreadful manner combined prayer and vice, which enful manner combined prayer and vice, which en tered a brothel while wearing a crucifix on the

bosom.

Instead of possessing now a civilization which may have less piety in it than the piety that marked former centuries, we may possess a civilization which has been rendered less impulsive than that which went before. If, as come maintain, only the early ages of a nation marked former centuries, we may possess a civilization which has been rendered less impulsive than that which went before. If, as some maintain, only the early ages of a nation make poets, because great learning sobers the mind and clips the wings of imagination, and will no longer permit the heart to pour itself out freely into the jeweled cups of language, so it may be coming to pass that the universal and uniform spread of knowledge is silencing the lips which were once noisy with confession and prayer. Perhaps the sentiment of the old lines, that "Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, while drinking largely sobers us again," is revealing its truthfulness, not in the halls of the statesman or philosopher only, but in the temple of God. And if there be a place to which knowledge should bring the humility of science and the moderation of language and passion, it must be that that place is the temple of the Almighty,—that Being into whose presence the angels come with faces yeeled. One may at least hope that this age does not come far short in its Christian faith, but that it grows less expressive as time hurls upon it its rain storm of ideas, moral, political, religious. Such may be our hope. But no one need claim that his learning is piety, and that the age is pious: for the truth is the times are wicked, dreadfully wicked, but, having always been wicked, the world may now be carrying along in silence as much Christianity as it carried in the days of more of the external emblems of godiness. It may be that many an man who has made no public profession of faith is yet bearing along within his soul a light of life drawn from Christ which is more powerful and enduring than that which inflamed many a fanatic or devotee in the more passionate past. What wonderful physical effects of religion have passed from the stage into history! The campmeeting remains indeed. Having withdrawn awhile, it has returned. But it returns modified by an educated clergy and an educated populace. It rests not upon a love of excitement

by an educated clergy and an educated popu-lace. It rests not upon a love of ex-citement as upon a love of nature. The out-door world has grown marvelously upon the

art in the world and vast learning and progress, but here, too, as a Latin poet says, "are the tears of things." Here lives a conscience that reminds us of the difference between virtue and vice, and with that touch of conscience comes the memory of sins committed against man and God. Oh, what sins there are in our souls to be washed out! Here, too, are the graves of friends; here is a mighty tomb called earth which render; insignificant the Abbey of Westminster and the marble vaults of kings; here is the cemetery made up of hill and dale, land and sea, that awaits us all. The roots of the flowers are now in the earth making out of clay, and satisfying truth—to live by and to die by—we can better understand it. If in some way we have been taught by this teacher, each of us for himself, that God is not only God, but He is "Our Father," then we not only understand but believe it.

Belief in character comes from our finding it sea, that awaits us all. Me roots of the howers are now in the earth making out of clay, and rain, and sunshine the wreath which affection shall place upon our coffin-lids. Here Christ lived, and loved, and died. Yes, here are "the tears of things," and empty will be the mission of learning and more penetrating thought unless it shall render Christian experience more thant indeed well returned descriptions if

silent, indeed, only because deeper, unless it undermine egotism, all the forms of self-glory-ing, and shall bring is as little children into the Kingdom of God. OUR FATHER. SERMON BY THE REV. S. W. DUFFIELD. The Rev. S. W. Duffield, pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner of Robey and

Washington streets, preached vesterday morning, taking as his text: Our Father which art in Heaven. - Matt., vi., a. In the beautiful little story of "Picciola," the mprisoned convert, Charpey, writes upon his dungeon wall this sentence: "Chance is blind, and is the sole author of creation." For months afterward his world has been enlarged. The seed of a small plant had taken root in the crevices of the stone-paved court-yard. It has by degrees raised itself into an esteem in the mind of the prisoner which he has not foreseen. It has so many curious contrivances, so many ingenious protections, that he is bewildered. Did Chance do all this, or is Design at work to direct this curious growth? And so at last, having studied every part of the little plant with long and unintermittent care, he comes back to the wall on which that sentence is written, and he adds beneath it the important word,

To a world full of questions came One who was to be born and live and die in order to prove that Design, and not Chance, has to do with our existence. There were those then-as there are now-who were simply content with a meagre round of daily duties. Lik Martha of Bethany, they valdaily duties. Lik Martha of Bethany, they valued the earthly more than the heavenly. It was enough for them—as it was for certain others—to live their usual lives. Anything new was troublesome, and the Lord Jesus Christ was to be besought to go out of their coasts. To them the types from which were printed the monotonous pages of their ideas contained no interrogation marks, no points of exclamation. Inquiry and surprise—two essential things in mental development—never disturbed them. Like the people before the flood, they knew not until the flood came and took them all sway. them all away.

I have said this because I have been trying to

picture to you, and to myself, what must have been the first effect of the Lord's prayer upon men's minds. As yet they had nothing which brought Heaven and earth near together. The been the first effect of the Lord's prayer upon men's minds. As yet they had nothing which brought Heaven and earth near together. The morning and evening prayers of their rabbinical forms gave them no help. The morning petition was addressed to the King and creator of light. It entreated the clear light of His spiritual presence that the way might be known and the duty be apparent. The evening petition was for peace and rest. They were, in short, the enlargement of those forms which accompanied their wilderness journey. They opened the day with the same prayer which attended the setting forward of the ark (Numbers, x., 35-36), as David has written it in the Sixty-eighth Psalm: "Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered: let them also that hate Him flee before Him." And in the ninetieth Psalm we catch the echo of the evening prayer which fell fram the lips of Moses when, at the pausing by tife pillar of fire and cloud, he said, "Return O Lord unto the many thousands of Israel."

Beneath these prayers was a fine thread of confidence. Rude and imperfect as men were, and little as they were able to find out God, it was something for them to feel that there was a God. Now and then, even in the Old Testament, Ha-fs called father. But, except as one traces the stream which flows from true knowledge, he only finds prayers which are "hateful, horrible, monstrous, not to be told." In fact, prayer in its various methods and phrases marks the advance or the recession of the mind. The superstitions repetition of a form is always heathenish. That which does away with the necessity for individual thought in religious things is a false faith, and not to be followed. A merely emotional utterance which relieves the mind, as anger is relieved by the outbreak of a blow or a curse, is also no true prayer.

So, I must confess, that while I perceive how poor is the idea of God as embraced by the most of ancient minds, I find no variance with it in the idea of God given us by Jesus Christ. With prophets before Him, and apostles sue

ality which marks, for instance, David's confidence in God is the same kind of spirituality which shines in Paul. In each case it is trust based upon character.

But what is character? It is the inner life definitely making itself known by outward acts. You and Phaye not penetrated the invisible. God, abstractly considered, still sits inclosed by light inaccessible, and too full of glory for our thought to enter it and live. Yet He knows that we can only know by means of ourselves and by means of character as we ourselves see it. He is well aware that there may be a God created by the mind and endowed with every attribute which revelation assigns to Him, and that this God may be (yes, will surely be) cold, unapproachable, unhuman, inhuman. To such a God no prayer can be raised. He is an idol of man's making—who appears to have eyes, yet sees not; cars, yet hears not; arms, yet never extends them in love or in assis*ance. So closely are the intensely abstract and the intensely concrete united, that the circle is joined behind the throne in the darkness. You can no more pray to a God of whom you can only know that He is "a spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in His being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth," than you can pray to the image of Shiva the Destrover in the Indian temple.

That is to say, we must secure something 'side a definition. Christ is said to be "Ae character of God." (Heb., i., 3) And I marvel more and more that men think they secure a truth when they put the cage of a definition over it. Let only one wire break, or let the door be open, and away flies your truth! And then the poor troubled soul, which trusted not in the truth but in the definition, is ready to declare "there is no truth at all."

It is this wrong opinion of God which has made the most of human misery. To be truly acquainted with Him is to be at peace. And, strange as it may seem to say it, I am very sure that all Scripture bears me out in the assertion that Jesus Christ came to earth simply and sole

and feeling, and hence next to the darkness of ignorance would be a learning that should be attended by coldness and skepticism. "Jesus wept." He may, indeed, often have laumbed; but since laughter is never associated with any greats principle of intellect or, interest of the beart, it was not worthy of a record in a history where to make the principle of intellect or, interest of the beart, it was not worthy of a record in a history where to the beart, it was not worthy of a record in a history where to the principle of intellect or interest of the beart, it was not worthy of a record in a history where to the principle of intellect or of intellect or interest of the origing to or of Orange, and to make extensity of the intellect at the expense of the heart, making us all skeptics or thinkers rather than the freedom and power of their thought, yet they must also be feared as being able to build up hie intellect at the expense of the heart, making us all skeptics or thinkers rather than the intellect at the expense of the heart, making us all skeptics or thinkers rather than the redder-hearted children gathering in filial love at the feet of our dod. Perhaps Christ moves before us as the "Man of sorrows and acquisitated with grief" that His religion may all ways carry within itself a pathos like Becthoven music, able in any hour to expel all coliness or availty from the soul, and to make eternity come to the imagination with its solemn myster. That development of intellect that shall tons of enaudy of science displace the medital colons of a vality from the soul, and to make eternity come to the imagination with its solemn myster. That development of intellect has shall make the learning of man read or any of light, so no champ's the province of the brain is closed, as he has every side of every question and shuts out no ray of light, so no champ's the province of the brain is closed, as he has every side of every question and shuts ont no ray of light, so no champ's the province of the brain is closed, as he h

Belief in character comes from our finding it set before us in such a lovely shape that we receive it and hold it as a portion of our knowledge. We may even find character so opposite that our belief in it is a batred of it and an aversion to it. Thus I believe in the Devil, because I believe in God. Satan is the exact contrast to Christ. But I cannot be a Devil-worshiper, because I cannot see any point of appeal. I am as made that I see by mere intellectual logic that sin has torment. And since I find that the Devil drags me down instead of lifting me up, I cannot see a father's face in

morose appearance: How interature, art, science, have added their testimony to the trae conception of the father's office and character! Quiet I celand, seedluded Switzerland, crowded China—each has its contribution. The hands of civilization have been molding and shaping our thoughts until we realize now better than ever before what is a good father and what is a bad father. We know the normal conception of the "father" in his home, among his children, as a neighbor, as a relance, as a comforter, as a teacher, as a model. And when we look back we shall find much of it has come from the obedience of our Lord to His parents, from the story of the Prodigal Son, from the finstruction in the Father's will as known and done by the Son of Man. It is to no idol then, no abstract God, that we pray. It is a Father who loves us, and who will help us when we call. Much more than earthly parents will this Heavenly Parent give to us good things.

The bond of brotherhood is in that word "Our." You may have a good father, I a bad one. To you it may be plain that the Father gives benefits and, so to say, condenses His God-head into that single word, Love. But this word "Our." Makes our parentage the same. The unity of the race is demonstrable by its means, though Science should refuse us her assistance. But, as a matter of fact, whenever we get so high and fine a statement as this we always find Science ready to assist us. I dare ask no longer the question, "Who is my neighbor?" if God be Our Father—his Father and mine! Let the Mohammedan view with indifference the dead pilgrims that strew the road to Mecca; ict the Brahmin comfortably view the sufferings of his fellow-votary; let the fetich-worshiper illustrate the madness of unchecked selfishness. To you and me God is a Father, and the Father of the most neglected as of the most cultured. It will be a continual portion of my prayer to Him to forgive me my trespasses as I forgive them that treapass against me.

But the last words remove the whole thought into new regions. It

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN M. E. CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Niles, Mich., Sept. 16.—The Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church reassembled for its fourth day's work this morning,—Bishop flaven presiding. The Rev. J. H. McCarty conducted devotional exercises. The following were elected to Deacon's orders:

Lafayette Dodds, W. A. Hunsberger, O. B.

Whitmore, James H. Thomas, William L. Tilden, J. M. Whitney. The following were continued as Deacons of the second class: Frederick N. Janes, O. E. L. Tilden, J. M. the second class: Frederick N. Janes, O. E. Wightman, John J. McAllister, James M. Robinson, J. W. Hailenbeck. The following were elected to Elder's orders: A. D. Newton, Edward A. Tanner, William R. Stinchcomb, M. D. Carrell, James M. Aiken. On the call of M. V. Rork's name, his Presiding Elder preferred charges of heresy against him; and an investigating committee, consisting of the following persons, was appointed: J. M. Reid, F. D. Hemenway, T. H. Jacokes, A. L. Crittenden, H. F. Spencer.

The following is the report of the Treasurer of the Board of Church-Extension:

Grand Traverse... 13.00 8.50 4.50
A resolution of the General Conference, increasing the basis of representation in that body from 45 to any number under 99, was read and concurred in by this Conference.

Another resolution, asking the General Conference to permit Annual Conferences to designate the number of districts in each Conference, instead of leaving the matter with the Bishops, was tabled, and will come up for discussion Monday.

WHAT IS IT 1

Interesting Discovery—A Question for Savants—Remarkable Fossil Remains of a Probably-Extinct Animal or Reptile.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
BISMARCK, Dakota, Sopt. 3.—Rich as the Val-

ley of the Upper Missouri is known to be in fos-sil remains, petrifactions, and other matter interesting to geologists, it is nevertheless rare that any of them are saved or brought into civilization, where scientists can have an opportunity to examine them. However, for once, a specimen, or perhaps I should say a great number of them, have been secured, and will proba-bly prove a valuable acquisition to some

THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF

boarded by no less than 10 newsboys. Of the first nine not one had a TRIRUNE, although each had an armful of the Times. The tenth had one TRIBUNE and several copies of the Times. He called to another boy on the sidewalk for a TRIBUNE for a costumer who, like myself, had been asking each boy for a TRIBUNE, but the only answer was a shake of the head. On inonly answer was a shake of the head. On inquiring the reason for the scarcity of Tribunes, the uniform answer was, "All sold." This is not a solitary instance either, for those coming down a little late almost always have a difficulty in procuring a Tribune. The significance of such a state of affairs is too apparent to require comment.

A READER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—This morning I was a passenger on the Michigan Central train from Michigan City. The train was very much crowded, and at Lake the newsboy on the train received his bundles of papers. He passed through the cars, and evidently sold out his lot of Tribunes early, as the only paper purchasable when he reached the fifth car was the Times. Why is it that the train-boys are not supplied with a sufficiency of your journal for customers? Are travelers to be forced to buy a paper they don't want any longer?

To the Editor of The Tribune.
LIGONIER, Ind., Sept. 14.—For several days past there have been none of your papers in the hands of news agents on the B. & O. and the L. S. & M. S. Railways when they reached Northwestern Indiana, while they seem to have a great many of the Chicago Times. Can you not see to this matter at once, and so arrange it that the friends of THE TRIBUNE may be supplied? Please give the matter your prompt attention, as it may have an important bearing on the October elections. I am, very respectfully, F. E. FAY.

"WORDS: THEIR USE AND ABUSE." The London Saturday Review, which is not overfriendly to American authors, has the folowing notice of Prof. William Mathews' last

lowing notice of Prof. William Mathews' last book:

A treatise on the use and abuse of words by Dr. Mathews is exceedingly lively and readable, owing partly to its quotations, which are apt and well chosen, partly to the fact that it contains a great many thoughts, which, if not exactly original, are at any rate neither trite nor familiar, and partly to the vigor and vivacity of the author's style. It is much too long for deliberate and continuous reading, but taken up for an hour at a time, and read chapter by chapter, it will prove not only instructive but amusing. On the importance of words as an instrument of thought; on the value of words as an instrument of thought; on the value of words in art, the power which a finent command of language, a large vocabulary, and a quick memory, give to poets and prose-writers, and the dependence of cratory and of every form of verse upon the apt choice of the word which not only conveys exactly the right shade of meaning, but which best assorts with the context and with the sound and rhythm required; on the consequent difficulty of translation, and the fallure of the best verses in a foreign language to represent the full grace and beauty of a work originally remarkable for taste and execution; on the morality of words; on the relation of the different parts of which our language is made up; and of half a dozen other curious or important points relating to the employment and combination of words, Dr. Mathews has written with very considerable knowledge, and with an unusual power of turning his knowledge to account, both to instruct and to please his readers.

Queer Preferences.

Terre Baute Gasetts.

Mr. Miller, of the artesian baths, has noticed, every day for the past six months, that a large, dark-spotted cow comes down the hill on Wainut street regularly in the afternoon, and, passing down to the bank of the river, turns to the south, and goes directly to the end of the flume, or sewer, where the artesian waters empty from the well, and drinks heartly, and afterwards always stands quietly awhile licking her mouth, as if she enjoyed the medicated

waters. She was formerly accompanied by a dark-red cow younger than she, but of late she comes alone, the other perhaps stops at the branch. After drinking, she goes back up the hill again, and never drinks of the river water. Mr. Miller intends to follow her home at his first convenience, to see if the water has any effect upon the taste of the milk. Whether the old bovine likes the water for its saline nature, or is taking treatment for rheumatism, cannot be discerned readily.

OB SALE—AT A BARGAIN—40 FERT ON RUSH st., hear corner of Ohio. ADOLF HEILE, 18 earborn-st., Room 19.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—\$100. \$15 DOWN AND \$5 MONTHLY, buys a beautiful lot half a minute's walk from the stone depot at LaGrange; title perfect; sharract free best property ever offered at LaGrange or any other suburb for the price. Free ride to examine for yourself. OTIS S. LYMAN, 88 Washington-st., Room 2. FOR SALE-PARK RIDGE-2-STORY BRICK house and 4 lots, with barn, \$1,000; only \$200 down.

Park Ridge-New 2-story, 13-room house, \$1,200; only \$200 down.

Desplaines-7-room cottage and 3 lots, \$1,000; only \$200 down. Desplaines—7-room courses
200 down.
The above are the cheapest homes yet offered, and can
be paid for in monthly payments of \$15.
IRA BROWN, 142 LASalle-st., Room 4. IRA BRUWN, 147 LASAROW... ROOM to one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest properly in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—400 PER ACRE, 240 ACRE FARM, I mile from Willow Springs, on Alton & Chicago R. R., 17 miles south of city, large frame dwelling, II rooms, 2 barns, all fenced and cross-fenced, fine or chard, lasting water, 100 acres timber, 7 acres of fine cranberries, and fine lands, will take half clear city propriate. erty. \$1,600—Nice little farm of 40 acres, 2 miles from Wan-conda, Lake County, lil., nicely improved, 6 acres tim-ber; \$500 down, balance casy. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 148 Madison-st. POR SALE-JOWA LANDS-THE SIQUE CITY of PS. Paul Railroad Company offer choice lands in good settlements at 85.50 to 89 per acre, on easy payments. Especial inducements to cash buyers. Address R. C. DA VIDSON, S. C. & St. P. Land Office, 146 Madison-St., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WANTED-3,000 OR 4,000 ACRES OF PINE LAND in exchange for Chicago property; must be access-ible and well timbered. Address 6 38, Tribune office.

TO REST_HOUSES.

A UCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATA Urdsy—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty,
at WESTON & CO. S. 196 and 198 East Washington-st.
Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand as private saie.
A partner wanted in a dirst-class livery-stable in this
city. For full particulars inquire of WESTON & CO.
A UCTION SALE OF 4 HORSES, STOP BUGGIES,
2 side bar tops, 3 phaetons, 2 open buggies, 8 sets
of single harnesses; also, a lot of lan blankets, halters,
whips, etc., Monday, Sept. 18, at WREN & CO. S. 192
and 194 Washington-st.

A FINE SECOND-HAND LANDAULETTE, IN
perfect order, will be sold at a bargain at I. S.
TOWER & BROS', 105 South Clinton-st.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND
buggies of all kinds and for all prices; also six
passenger rocksway, two mice Victoria carriages for
four and six passengers, bandsome and nearly new
Kimball basket phaeton, canopy top, and low priced
buggies for business. Very little money will secure any
of these jobs. PENNOYER & CO., 322 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LEATHEN-TOP
Vachtbody waren in groud condition for a Willist's

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-A LEATHER-TOP
Wyachs-body waron in good condition for a Willet's
or Coan & Ten Brocke physician's phaeton but little
used. Address E 82, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FUSANESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE AND STOCK—I will sell a full and complete livery stock, or a part, at private sale, or will sell part of the stock. The business has been carried on for several years, and is in a first-class location. Inquire of JOHN HOFFMAN, Receiver, 156 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE DISTILLERY, SITU-got ready to run at once. For particulars inquire at 55 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING CUSTOM BOOT and shoe business on account of sickness. For particulars inquire at 74 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOPGING-HOUSE, WITH RESTAUrant and salcon (known as Exchange Hotel), cheap for cash. 124 North Canal-st., near N. W. R. R. D.

FOR SALE—TIN SHOP, ALL IN GOOD RUNNING

FOR SALE-TIN SHOP, ALL IN GOOD BUNNING order, cheap. Inquire at 200 East Randolph-st. FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM IN Post part of city, on account of going to Europe, Inquire at 1884 South Clark-st. TO CAPITALISTS—WANTED—A PARTY WITH from \$25,000 to \$40,000 to invest in one of the very best paying manufactories in the West. Profits will net over 30 per cent. The business is well established, with orders far in excess of ability to supply. Best of references given. Address C. H. AGRICULTURAL, care of Carrier No. 63, St. Louis Mo.

BOARDING AND LODGING 76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—with use of plane.

North Side.

164 MICHIGAN-ST., EAST OF CLARK-FURor without board; terms reasonable.

Entennial House, 288 State-St.—Board-ling, \$5 per week; day-board, \$4 per week; transient, \$1 per day.

Nevada Hotel, 148 and 150 wabash-av.—
one block from the Experition Building, \$1.50 to
\$2 per day; \$7 to \$10 per week.

TO RENT-LABGR, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, bath-rooft, closet, etc., with board; no other boarders. Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Address B 73, Tribune office. MUSICAL.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. 'S PIANOS, 75 PIRST premiums awarded for best pianos; 20,000 have been manufactured and are now in use; Francis List; first of living pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made. These pianos, both grand square, and upright, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other winders, and arge numbers, with a variety of other winders, with a variety of other winders, and dama-sta. Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated. TO RENT-NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS-LOWEST prices in the city. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

SEWING MACHINES. ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS MACHINES KEPT constantly on hand at about one-third regular prices; every machine sold by as is guaranteed as represented or money will be cheerfully refunded. GEO. P. GORI & CO. S. 68 and 70 Wabash-av. CINGERS, FROM 220 TO \$40; HOWE MACHINES, 520; Wheeler & Wilsoh, from \$15 to \$30; late improved and warranted, with attachments, to pay advances; money loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark et., Room 2, up-staire.

OST-ON THE WEST SIDE, ON SUNDAY AF-ternoon, a gold-headed cane, with name of owner on the top. Any one returning the same to 125 West kandoph-st. will be rewarded. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MIRORS FROM ISSED UP TO 52:74;

Palso, oval and square picture frames, single or dozen, at one-ball cost, at 35 Firth-av., up stairs.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc. WANTED-BOOKKEEPER; SALARY, 3800; BEST city reference required. Address C 59, Tribune

WANTED-A PRACTICAL LOOM FIXER IN Woolen mill. HUTCHINSON & CO., Appleton.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD MEN AND 30 TEAMS
for Michigan and Illinois; 30 men for Government
work; also saw-mill and farm hands; free fare. A G.
BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs. WANTED—25 MEN FOR GOVERNMENT WORK
Wages. \$1.75 and \$1.50 per day; gravel-train maa.
\$1.30 per day; free fare.
BAIGHT, 260 South Water-8.

WANTED—100 LABORERS AND TRAMS FOR
Michigan; \$50 tie-makers; free fare. 100 coalminers, at SPERBECK & CO. S, 23 West Randolph-85.

Miners, at SPERBECK & CO. S. 23 West Randolphest.

Miscellanaeous.

WANTED-8500 A MONTH IS A CERTAINTY TO every person selling our letter-copying books no press, breash, nor water used; send stamp for dircular. Excelsioe Manuff Co., Nos. 16 and 17 Tribana Building, Chicago, III. Exclusive territory given.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW FAST-SELLING not cittes everywhere at the fairs and expositions. For a list of the fairs and the newoost articles out at the lowest prices, address C. M., LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-8t, Chicago, The cheapest, largest, and oldest agrans supply house in America.

WANTED-PORTER, WHO CAN READ AND est agents' supply house in America.

WANTED-PORTER, WHO CAN READ AND write German, and is well acquainted with the shoe business; must be well recommended. Address A. B., care of Bishop & Barnes, city.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL GLASS-CUTTER AND can-openers, perfumed shells, thromos, photographs of Presidential cand state, stationery, jewelry, and 100 fast selling articles for canyassing, exhibitions and fairs; best terms given. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madrson-st., Room 19. WANTED-MEN-WE WANT TO GIVE 5.000 trial packages, worth \$1 each, to 5.000 men who wish to eng age permanently in the best paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men \$70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago. WANTED-25 GOOD CANVASSING AGENTS; DE per week. Biggest thing out. 137 Madison et. WANTED - STRADY EMPLOYMENT - A FEW smart agents can get a chance to make good wages by calling on HYDE BROS., Room 88 Briggs House. Hours 7.0 9 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

WANTED—SALESMAN. LIBERAL SALARY AND traveling expenses, or commission. GEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, St. Louis. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL AT 300 EAST CHICAGO

W ANTED—TWO YOUNG GIRLS FOR KITCHEN; also, one for chamber work and table waiting as 336 West-Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for prive e families, hotels, and isundriess city and country, at MRS. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—350 CASH GIVEN TO ANY
One who procures a situation for a thorough acountant; five years O K; English references. L 62,
ribune office.

Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN

gent educated in this country and Europe: master
of German and French languages; versed in bookkeeping and general business, etc. For particulars address
S.P. Lactosse, Wia. Conchmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AT ANYTHING BY A steady, sober, and industrious middle-agred German; is a good teamster. Good security given for honesty. City reference from last employer. Address C 100, Privune office.

Trioune office.

Situations Wanted — For Cashiers,
Siciers, bookkeepers, stewards, cooks, waiters,
coachmen, watchmen, porters, and cash boys; female
help also; to charge to employers for male help. Call
or address Bakers Northwestern Employment Office,
60 State-st., corner Randolgh. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A FIRST CLASS cook, and also a first-class laundress, by the day or week. Call at 96 Burling-st., in the rear.

CITUATION WANTED - EITHER IN CITY OR Country, by a woman who is a good cook, washer, and fromer. Good references. Call at 135 kighteenth-st.

ROUSE & Coppers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY AS housekeeper or companion to a lady. Best of references given. Call or address 202 Calumet. 4v.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady; is experienced housekeeper and naree for lavalid; splendid reference; wants a respectable situation in city or country. Please call or address 50 State-st. BAKER'S.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED-GOOD GERMAN, NORvegian, Swedish, and Canadian help can be had
at 74 East Adams-et. Mrs. BALKHAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF
good Scandinavian and German ten SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF Brat-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at Mits. S. LAPKISE, 884 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. SANDERS FEMALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. SANDER always wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—POR FIRST-CLASS DO mestics. Call or address Baker's Northwestern Enployment Office, 60 State-st., corner Standolph. Ordera by mail preaspity attended to, city or country.

A MOUNTS TO LOAN AT VERY LOWEST RATES
On good city or farm accurity. Large amonnes at
7 and 7% per cent. M. WICKS PALMEIR, SE Washington-st., Room 2.
A DYANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
A DOMA, etc., at LAUNDERS private odice, 120 feardolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 3 and d. Established 1834.
A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also,
money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, or other good security or collisterals; also, money loaned on furniture. 151 Handolph-st., Room 3.

C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE
L. money to loan on Chicago real estate in sums of \$1,003, \$2,003, \$2,500 at 9 per cent; larger sums at 7% and 8 per cent.

L. MOREY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF SI, 100 AND UP.
MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$1,000 AND UP.
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DOLICE AND FIREMEN-I AM PREPARED TO bury your back pay for the inposths of July and August at a reasonable discount. C. TUNNICLIFF, 125-Clark-st., Room 2.

PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO LOAN MEANER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

500 \$500, \$1,300, AND OTHER SUMS TO LOAN MER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

\$2.000 WANTED FOR TWO OR FOUR YEARS agaes on a farm in Minnesota, recently purchased at a much higher figure, disasted sear a town and rapidly advancing in value. The best of references as to the value of the land will be given. For Tull particular, address H, Box 92, 200, 0, 1, 500, 0, 1500, 0,

\$50.000 to LOAN, 8, 9, AND 10 PER CENT, proved real estate; to we commissions. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st. A LL CASH PAID FOE CAST-OFF CLOTHING, A carpeta furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any yind by sending letter to JON AS GELDER, 604 State-st.

A DVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY Treaders can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using Kellogy's Great Newspaper Lists and separate State Sections. A. N. KELLOGU, Dy Jackson-st.

A genrileman of experience wishes the agency of soot and show bouse to self in Colorado Address JAMES WILLIAMS, Briggs House, Chicago COCKROACHES AND BED-BUGS-HOUSES UN-Vienantible made perfectly clean by contract (warranted). Houses examined free. Call or address ARTHUR OAKLET, 180 East washington-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-off clothing and carpets at the Union Loan Office, 800 State-st.

\$100 -a STEADY, SOBER MAN WISHES TO IN-room, chop-house, or some restaurant. Autresse DC, Post-Office.

53.000 \$2,000, 1.500, ON SUMS TO SUIT, TO loan on Chicago property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANT sell furnisare, carpets, stoves, crockers, etc., size., the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices, falescoun, 201 West Hattonest. Son-et.
THE UNION FUHNITURE COMPANY, 502 WEST
Madison-st., self all kinds of household farniture on
the monthly payment plan. 503 West Madison-st.

Divorces.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OSTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years experience. A. GOUDRICH. 124 Dearbornes.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OSTAINED in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Eest city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$30,000, IN A WELLestablished manufacturing business; will guarantee to per cent on the investment. For further puritieslars address 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN
With about \$5,000 capital, in a manufacturing business, well established; staple article; paying 100 per
cent profit. Inquire at 600 South Canal-st., in drugstort.

TO EXCHANGE-BRAUTIFUL HOMBETTAD I DO Scree in bearing fruit; pays \$3,000 to 9 yearly; will take city property, Kanass or lows it or mercantile or manifectaring business and pay modey; \$20,000 M. H. MORRIS & CO., 156

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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Address

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta. Chic

AMUSEMENTS.

wood's Museum.

"Lady of Lyons." Evening: "Zoe, the

Inter-State Exposition
Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1876.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Saturday, greenbacks were steady at 901 cents on

The recent order of Secretary Robeson, reducing one-half the pay of naval officers awaiting orders, has created considerable distion, and prominent counsel has been retained by the gentlemen interested to argue the question before the Attorney-Gen-

District-Attorney Bangs, who is now Washington, is credited with expressing the opinion that the whisky-exiles on the North Side whose sentences exceed the minimum punishment inflicted will have the same nalized—three months' imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine.

United States Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, addressed his home friends in La-Crosse on Saturday evening. His speech was largely confined to the Mississippi election outrages of last full. His intimate knowledge of all the facts in the case—for he was one of nmittee appointed by the Senate to make an investigation—enabled him to pre-sent in a clear light a complete history of the atrocities perpetrated by the Tildenites upon the negroes and white Republicans in that

We surrender space this morning to a full report of the great oratorical effort of Mr. E. A. Storms, at Freeport, Ill., on Friday evening. It is a searching and scathing analysis of the hollow and fraudulent claims of the Democratic party for a restoration to power, from which it was deposed sixteen years ago in order that the nation might be saved. We commend its perusal to all Republicans. as it will nerve them for the work they have to do; and all Democrats, who are not buried in the mire of party fealty and are capable of accepting the logic of an irresisti-ble argument, can read it with profit.

Gen. Carlin, Commander of the post at Standing Rock Agency, has received a mesfrom "AMPUTATED FINGER" and two other Chiefs, in which, after reciting their to hunt game, they state that their people are tired of fighting, and want soldiers to stop fighting them. "SITTING BULL," they say, is of like opinion, and has expressed the same sentiments. The communication is evidently a specious plea, Agencies and draw rations during the winter. Our Sioux City special says that the Indians at the various agencies will be disarmed to-morrow. Serious trouble is expected.

The advices from Turkey are important. diate cessation of hostilities, with the hope that the Servian Government would do likewise. The Turkish Government has notified the Great Powers that it will redress the grievances of the Christians within the dominions of the Empire. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed a large meeting in Edinburg on Saturday, and de-fended the policy of the English Government on the same grounds as Earl DERBY did in his speech to the London workingmen. ish Foreign Office has instruc agents in Bosnia and Herzegovina to urge the insurgents to cease hostilities.

Prof. Swing yesterday morning preached to a large congregation on "The Influence of Knowledge on Religious Experience." After referring to the now almost forgotter tenets of the cast-iron theologians, he laid down the proposition that only he whose soul is fed with knowledge can be called Man. An increased knowledge is evident in land. The conception of the gentler God and Christ caused the Christian world to be horror-stricken at the atrocities perpetratcd by the Turks, though once the Christian Church gloried in parallel infamies. Learning checks fanaticism in religion; and in the presence of knowledge there is less of the tumultuous in worship. The campmeeting has been greatly modified. Increased culture and scholarship have made d will grow stronger. The of his heart closed, but everything will make itself therein felt, from the singing of the bird to the boundless love of Christ.

The Chicago produce markets were less act ive Saturday, and most of them were easier, with fine weather. Mess pork closed 30c per bri lower, at \$16.27\per 16.30 for Octo-ber and \$14.72\per seller the year. Lard closed 10c per 100 lbs lower, at \$10.22\per 10.25 seller October and \$9.22\per 62.5 seller the year. Meats were quiet and easier, at 6\per for summeans were quiet and easier, at 6fe for sum-mer shoulders, boxed, 8fe for do short ribs, and 9fe for do short clears. Lake freights were less active, at 2fe for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were steady, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was mod-arately active and firm. Wheat closed ic for October. Corn closed ic higher, at 45 closed for October. Corn closed ic higher, at 45 closed ic lower, at 83 ccash and 82 cf for October. By was steady at 64 c. Barley

sold at 77e cash and 76te for October. Hogs closed dull at \$5,90@6.40 per 100 lbs. Cattle were dull at \$2.50@5.00 for common to choice. Sheep were quiet at \$2.50@4.25.
One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$110

The eminently-respectable tail-piece of the Democratic "Reform" ticket in New York is Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, who, it will be remembered, figured at St. Louis as the escial representative of TILDEN and Reform. ie was renominated to give character to the ticket, and as, in his own proper person, guarantee of the reform that was promised, and on the strength of which, with the aid of JOHN MORRISSEY, and Boss KELLY, and Tammany, the Empire State is to be carried for Tilden. He has done more talking for reform than Sunset Cox and Boss KELLY together. He has arrogated to himself almost a monopoly of the political virtues of which there are none, according to him, outside the party of TILDEN and Reform, -the which has prompted an explanation of his record, the results of which will be found in another column, His eminent respectability, it will be seen, serves to cloak the shameless mileage-steals while he was United States District-Attorney for the Western District of New York As such he was entitled to mileage for travel from Buffalo to various points in the State to attend the examination of cases before United States Commissioners. From the vouchers on file in the Treasury Department at Washington it appears that he so arranged the setting of these cases that, when one was put down for trial at Albany, another would be set for trial at Troy, seven miles distant, the next day. The mileage on the first case having been charged to and from Buffalo, for traveling the seven miles between Albany and Troy Mr. Dorsheimen charged and col lected mileage to and from Buffalo. like mileage-steals were in similar fashion effected in other parts of the State, and so enormous finally were his bills that the United States Judge refused to certify them, and Mr. Dorsheimer prudently pressed the matter no further, though he might have ap-pealed from the Judge's ruling refusing to certify the accounts. The whole is an inter-esting illustration of what quality of "Reform" is promised by the triumph of Tu-

DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS ON THE TREASURY. The Democrats in the Southern States having become satisfied that under the "Missis sippi plan" Triden will get the vote of the solid South, and believing that this will secure the election of the Democratic President and a Democratic Government general ly, have begun to prepare for the good time. In the Birmingham (Ala.) Iron Age we find the following advertisement, which, in case of Tilden's election, will become general at

CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED — PERSONS
Chaving Confederate money or bonds, if of the properiesse and denomination, can find a purchaser at fair
prices by inquiring at this office.

But beside the expected redemption of Confederate money and bonds, the great hope of the South is in the matter of claims. The South expects to be compensated for all the losses in the War. Every man who lost a dollar by the War, no matter by which army, or on which side he was engaged, propose to ask for \$10. In the State of Missour there are claims of this kind against the United States amounting to nearly seven millions of dollars by the ex-Rebels of the back counties. These claims have all been filed with the State Government, and the Confederate Legislature has certified to their justice. The State of Missouri proposes, when there is a State," and demand payment therefor. The State has placed its great seal upon the claims, and their validity is not to be ques tioned. The Democrats in Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, Maryland, the Carolinas, Ala bama, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, and

pensation. These claims are all of ex-Conederates, who demand that they be put on an equality with the people of the Northern States, who have been paid for their contri butions to the War and for their property taken. It must be remembered that the whole Southern people was engaged in the War, and that private property was taken by the Confederates without nesitation, as it was only to be paid or after the independence of the Confederacy was acknowledged. For every dollar of actual damage done to private property in the Confederate States by the Union army the Confederates wrought injury or tool property to the amount of a thousand dol-lars. The claims by these people have all been collected and grossly exaggerated. Thousands of them have been prese Congress. Numerous bills have been preented providing for their payment in bulk, or their examination by State Courts, and payment on judicial allowance. Not one of hese claims has the sanction of any law known among civilized nations. The claim ants were all citizens of the States at war, and were, individually and collectively, active participants in the War; and the damages alleged to have been sustained by them were the work, not of the armies of the United states, but of the enemy—the army of the Confederate States. Last winter our Washington correspondent copied the claim pre-sented to Congress by a professed Widow Wallingford, who alleged that on the death of her father she inherited, as his sole child,

1864. Here is a list of the property taken, and the valuation placed on it: I horse which was by good judges esti-

all his property, she being then a maiden

B. S. FULLER, a Democratic member of Con gress from Indiana. It also contained a certificate of Maj.-Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN, 8 Democratic politician and editor in Toledo, O., and prospective Secretary of War under Tilden. This is but one of 100,000 claims equally fictitious, equally fraudulent on their face, and equally large in their proportions. These claims will not fall short in the aggre gate of \$2,000,000,000. If the claimants have had the courage to present these de-mands to a Republican Congress, what will they do when the Democracy are in control of the Government, and when all the accounting officers of the Government will be Democrats and many of them ex-Confederates? If TILDEN be elected, then the Democratic party will have complete control over all departments of the Government. direct the allowance of this class of claims by the Court of Claims; they can authorize and direct their examination and payment by the Secretary of War or the Secretary the Treasury. The plan, however, will be the purely Democratic States-Right one, of having each State in its sovereign capacity, acting for its own people, presen in diplomatic form a demand specific sum to be paid to that State, to be distributed among its patriotic citizens who suffered, directly or indirectly, in person or property, pecuniary loss or damage because of the prosecution of war upon such Sov-ereign State by the United States while exercising centralized power under a perverted construction of the Constitution The Democratic party, if it attain power, can only retain it by the consent of the ex-Confederates. They will constitute two-thirds of the Democrats in each House, and can dictate and demand what shall be the policy of legislation and what the policy of the Adninistration. The South wants money; it has these claims. If TILDEN be elected, can coerce the party in power to the allowance and payment of these claims. The repre sentatives of these people, waiting in their poverty for these \$2,000,000,000, will not are to abandon their suffering constituents, Holding the power, they will not fail to ex ercise it, and in the most liberal manner This is one of the reformatory measures to which the Democratic party invites public atention. The allowance and payment of these claims is one of those preparatory measure of finance which TILDEN insists shall be at

fixed for the resumption of specie-payment DISGRACEFUL PARTVISM. Old Mr. Storgy does not keep his young men well in hand. He allows them so much rein that they frequently pull in differen directions. One of them occasionally gets chance to make a gasping demonstration of the doctrine of party independence, and he cok occasion on Saturday to defend the whole concern from the charge of servile and groveling partyism, which has been the chief eristic of the Chicago Times ever since TILDEN was nominated. We fancy this will not deceive anybody. A general denial will scarcely avail against palpable and repeated facts. We are not averse, however, to pointing out some of the evidences of the Times truckling policy as a TILDEN organ, which

that journal wildly calls for. 1. The Times, along with several other Democratic organs, was energetic in its op position to TILDEN before he was nominated by the Bourbon and Confederate Democracy at St. Louis. It denounced him as a Rebel railroad wrecker, an associate of Tween's, and a sham reformer. It also freely predicted was equally true afterwards, and indeed the proofs of his personal unfitness have been ccumulating ever since he has been a candidate. Yet the Times has found him to be the purest and ablest man since he was nominated by the Democrats, a thorough and disreputable cuss before. Could there be nore direct evidence than this that it is actuated by the same blind and pitiable de votion to party which prompted it to stand by the Rebels and the fire-in-the-rear Copperheads during the War? Could Prof. Sum NEB himself find a more striking instance than this to illustrate the abject control exercised over a partisan by what he calls "a

form, a metaphor, a nonentity, a thing without a moral conscience"? 2. When the strong evidence of Transa's having sworn falsely and defrauded the Government out of a part of his income-tax was made public, the Times rushed to his defense with more ardor than discretion, and did not wait for any explanation on his part. Finding every theory of defense exceedingly unsatisfactory, it then adopted the old party policy of inventing the same kind of charges against Gov. HAYES, the opposition candidate. It manufactured these out of whole cloth. But Gov. HAYES, unlike Gov. TIL-DEN, was able to make a prompt exhibit of his property returns and produce the testimony of Democratic officials that he had paid his State taxes on a larger amount than his personalty would fetch at public sale. But this did not please the partisan vigor of the Times. It proceeded all the same to call him a perjurer, and in this exceeded the zeal of such TILDEN organs as the New York World, New York Sun, etc., that have recognized the aselessness and baseness of the charges, and gnored them. How would this commend tself to the theory of Prof. SUMNER about partyism?

Times that the most alarming danger to be apprehended from a Democratic success in the present national election is the control of the party caucus by the Confederates, who will be in the majority. No intelligent man inside or outside the Times office doubts for a moment that, once the Confederates have the power, they will pass laws for the allow-ance of indemnification for Rebel losses dur-ing the War, for which, indeed, bills were introduced at the last session of Congress. Yet the Times has persistently concealed this danger from its readers, and even sought to persuade them that Mr. Tuden, who depends entirely upon the Confederates, will be more of a Republican than Democrat if elected. The reason of this deception is plain enough. The Times, during the War, was the friend of the Rebels; it was the acknowledged organ of the Copperheads at the North; it was in full sympathy with the peace resolution adopted by the Convention of 1864, and it would contemplate with con-siderable satisfaction a reassertion of the old State Sovereignty heresy, and its practical realization in the reimbursement to the South of the losses of the Rebellion. Hence its present silence on that point. How does this strike Prof. SUMMER as a sample of party-

the Democratic irreconcilables. Horace Greeley was run by the Democrats four years ago, the Times would have nothing to do with him. He had always been a Republican. It demanded a simon-pure Bourbon of the old school. It has found one in Tilden, and hence supports him by lies and contradictions of its previous denun tion of him personally. The Times also supported the PENDLETON plan for repudiation eight years ago, and the acknowledged fact pulling together may be another reason for ts returning to its vomit. Thus Prof. SUMNER may remark how surely the old disease of partyism breaks out through the thin

The real trouble with the Times is that it is osing such Republican readers as it secured under the false pretense of political independence, and hence these tears.

WHERE IS GOV. TILDEN'S DEFENSE Some days ago, after several weeks waiting, the country was informed that Gov. FILDEN had made up his mind that he could no longer afford to keep silent as against the strong prima facie evidence of his having committed perjury and defrauded the Government out of a part of his income tax, and that he would make an explanation that would set the charge completely at rest. A day or two subsequently an explanation was put out as the probable outline of his defense. This was evidently with the purpose of testing its strength without making Gov. TILDEN personally responsible for it. But that explanation, along with others that had been volunteered by the Chicago Times and other Democratic newspapers, was found not to cover the case at all, and to leave Gov. TILDEN in a worse plight than before, so far as his income tax for the years subse uent to 1863 were concerned. Thus Gov TILDEN has again relapsed into silence, and there are no more hints of a statement from him. We shall regret it very much if he shall make no effort to explain the case. So long as the strong evidence stands against him, his silence will be a confession of his nability to dispose of the case, the nation will have to suffer the disgrace of a Presi dential candidate charged with criminal practices, and the public morality will be strained by the test of his party standing fast by him in spite of his not meeting these The New York World recently undertook

labored defense of Gov. TILDEN, though it expressed a preference that he should come o the rescue with a statement of his own tended to before any day can be intelligently But the World's defense merely followed the direction previously indicated by other apologists, and seemed to think that the only issue concerned the income tax of 1862. The reason that year was selected is because Gov. Tilden, having sworn to an income of only \$7,118 for that year, swore subsequenty that he had received \$20,000 from a single client in that year. When the answer was made that Gov. TILDEN returned his "earnings" and not his actual receipts for that year, it was shown that his professional earnings for 1862 were all of \$60,000, and that the earnings from other business and investments swelled the amount to \$100,000, thus leaving him worse off than before. But there were seven or eight years during which Gov. TILDEN violated the law by making no returns whatever. During that time he is accredited in certain quarters with having paid on an average income of \$15,000 per year, though it is also said that ne did not pay at all. Now the whole term must be included in any answer that is expected to be satisfactory and final. Concernterates this statement: "The Times charged and stands ready to prove that on the three occasions on which Mr. TILDEN made a sworn return of his income he com nitted deliberate perjury. On the seven oceasions when he refused to make a return and allowed the Assessor to tax him, the Times charges that he was guilty of swindling the Government." This is very plain and honest language, and Gov. Tilder should carry out the threat of his home organ, and sue the Times for defamation of

haracter, if he is guiltless. TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL. ago an editorial article appeared in the Baltimore Gazette of a very violent and inflamma ory character, under the caption, "To You Tents, O Israel," and that the article called upon the people of Baltimore in particula and of the whole South in general to organize bands of Minute-Men and call out militia, with the purpose of resisting the United States Marshals and deterring Government troops from protecting voters at the polls when called upon by the civil uthorities. The article was of such a seditious and rebellious character that it pro voked stern comment from the Republican papers all over the North. The feeling of dignation was so intense that the Democratic leaders became alarmed at its rash and premature publication, and evidently brought pressure to bear upon the editor of the Gazette to disclaim it. This he has finally done, two or three weeks after its publica tion, by the stale old excuse that it was written by some "vile scribbler" while the responsible editor was away, and that the fact that it should not have been published "is clearly indicated by the unmistakable course of this journal ever since the publication in question, which was greatly regretted by

This is a very old and very small way crawling out of a dilemma. Perhaps it is true, however, in which case we presume the editor regrets not only that the article was published, but also that it has already had the effect intended by "the vile scribbler Under its inspiration, a mob of Tildenites i Baltimore recently attacked and broke up Republican meeting in that city. TILDER mobs in various parts of the South where the article was copied with signs of tacit approval have been encouraged to acts of vice ence. The more hot-headed editors of the South, influenced by the appearance of such an article so far North, and evidently emboldened by the supposition that Northern Democrats approved it, have burst all bounds of prudence and filled their papers with indammatory appeals to the mob to resist the anthority of the Government. Among thes papers is the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal. which on the 11th inst. printed an article seditious as that of the Gazette, and making the circular of Judge Tapt the pretext for threats of murder and assassination. A few extracts will show the spirit of the article.

The Index-Appeal says: Our enmity ought to be and is, not against the unhappy and deluded blacks, but upon the wretch-ed miscreants, with white faces and black hearts, ed miscreants, with white who have sown the seeds of discord in the South, allenated the two races that once lived in harmony and peace, and wrecked the prosperity that had been proverbial before it tempted their evil lust. These are the missionaries of mischief, at whose black bosoms the people of the South should strike

gency shall arise on election-day, it can be referred to nothing unless to the malicious machinations of the carpet-bag ring of officeholders, who are try-ing to organize disorder in the South, by wronging and exasperating innocent people, as a means of continuing indefinitely their own reign of dishoncontinuing indefinitely their own reign of dishonesty and corruption. Is it not simple justice that these heads should pay the penalty of any violence that may be invoked through their own wicked counsels and conduct? . . . There is one thing which might as well be clearly and fairly understood, and that is that the Southern people mean to govern the Southern States, whatever may be the issue of the Presidential election. It would take another such army as west disbanded at Washington in the suring of 1865 to replace the mayor and ton in the epring of 1885 to replace the negro and the carpet-bagger on top, where they were placed by the infamous acts of reconstruction.

Such being the case, the habit of punishing the scoundrels who siander our people and inflame the minds of the negroes against their best friends might as well be begun at an early as at a late day; nd it could not begin better than by punishin them for any turbulence and violence which they may see fit to incite on election-day.

The only meaning that can be attached t these extracts is the determination to oppose Mr. Tarr's instructions by the use of violence, if any attempt is made to carry them out. In other words, if the civil authorities, finding themselves unable to protect voters against the threats and intimidations of White-Liners and Ku-Klux bands, call upon the Government troops for assistance, then the bayonet is to be opposed with the bayonet, and the troops are to be overwhelmed with the superior force of the mob, and the polls are to pass into their possession. It is by no means improbable that this hot-headed editor has also put his foot into it, and that the TILDEN managers, cursing his rashness and imprudence, will bring a pressure to bear to induce him also to disavow this article, in which case we shall shortly learn that, while the responsible editor of the Index Appeal was absent, some "vile scribbler published this article, "as is clearly indi ated by the unmistakable course of this ournal ever since the publication in question which was greatly regretted by yours," etc.

The lesson which the Northern people will read, if they are wise, from these articles in the Baltimore Gazette and Petersburg Index Appeal is, that these hot-heads have only erred in being too hasty. The only regret which Northern Democrats feel is that the publication was premature. These Southern Confederates, aided and encouraged by the Northern Copperheads, have only insisted upon entering in and taking possession of the promised land before the time. They eviently have not yet learned the temper of the Northern people. They count upon it as certain that TILDEN is to be elected and open the gates of their Eden to them, and cannot repress their exultation. Every Democratic paper in the South is already bristling with threats and intimidations of Republicans, and proclaiming the disfranchisement of the negro and the nullification of the Fifteenth Amendment. They do not for an instant contemplate the contingency that when they proceed to enter their promised land they may find the Republican party with its flam ing sword before the gates. The disavowal of the Baltimore Gazette is a mere sham. If it were honest, it would cease its opposition to the TAPT circular. It is too late for excuses made for mere policy. The Confederates have hoisted their own colors, and the North will meet them on the old ground. To your tents, O Israel."

DEMOCRATIC INCIVILITY. The Democrats of Massachusetts appear to have been as precious and stupid blunderers

as the Democrats of New York. It seems

that the recent Convention adjourned with-

out appointing any committee to wait upon Mr. ADAMS and inform him of his nomina. This is not only an unfortunate erro in depriving Mr. ADAMS of an opportunity to write a formal letter of acceptance, but it is a horrible case of bad breeding, when Mr. ADAMS' character for etiquette and punctilio is considered. To leave such a MANTILINI of etiquette, who had accepted the nomination expressly to oblige Mr. TILDEN, without such a customary notification and obliged to hunt up his nomination through the vulgar newspapers, was the height of discourtesy. If it had been the ordinary Democrat, accustomed to wade about in all sorts of political puddles, and to accept an office even if it were handed him on the end of a dung-fork. there would have been no need of form, but Mr. Adams is a gold-fish among the Demo-cratic suckers and sculpins. The worst feeture of it all is that Mr. ADAMS is a distinguished stranger among the TILDEN crowd. What he may be politically we know not. He has been a Free-Soiler, an Old-Line Whig, a War Democrat, a Republican, a Reformer, an Independent, and so forth, but he has never before trained with Copperheads, secessionists, Tammany and State-Sovereignty men. For this very reason he should not have been left out in the cold to receive the news of his nomination. An elegant coterie of gentlemen in swallowtails and ruffled-shirt-fronts should have gone to Quincy on a special train of hightoned cars, drawn by a gilt-edged locomo tive, driven by a dignified engineer of the old school, and should have tendered him the nomination upon a silver salver, engraved upon heavy cream paper, hot pressed. It was shabby, rude, uncivil treatment, not only of Mr. ADAMS himself, but of the whole ADAMS family, which, like the Old South Church. Plymouth Rock, the codfish over the Speaker's chair, and the grasshopper on Faneuil Hall, has been accustomed to the veneration of Massachusetts since time immemorial. Mr. Adams, however, having stooped to become the leader of the great unwashed, must accept their ways, and need not be surprised before the end of the campaign if he is called upon to entertain the KELLYS and sion never before profaned with vulgar soles, down with dignified astonishment at the short hairs, Alaska diamonds, and No. 13 boots, disporting themselves in that vener-

The Telegraph and Messenger of Macon Ga., has attempted a correction of the state ment that the tax-laws of that State as en acted by the Democratic Legislature operate to deprive negro voters of the ballot journal states that the clause of the present Constitution providing that no one shall be qualified voter who has not paid "all taxes which may have been required of him, and which he may have had opportunity of paying for the year next preceding the elec-tion," was passed by the Radical Constitutional Convention. The object was to compel payment of taxes which the ex-Rebels systematically withheld to break down the "carpet-bag usurpation," as they styled the State Government when in Republican hands. But as soon as the Confederates gained con trol of the Legislature they passed law imposing a poll-tax, with avowed design of making use the avowed of it, as they have, to exclude negro voters from the right of suffrage. It is so enforced. Lists are made out systematically

of the negro voters in default, and furnished the Democratic Challenging Committee. But no white man is challenged for non-payment of poll or any other tax; and the negro who ventured to make such a challenge would, in Nassy's phrase, promptly be transformed into a colored angel. By the construction put upon this law by the Democratic officials of Georgia, the poll-tax not only for the year preceding the election, but the entire arrears "which he may have had oppor tunity of paying," must be paid, and certificate thereof produced, before the ballot of a voter challenged shall be received. Few of the negroes have voted since BULLOCK's downfall, and until recently many thousands of them have not sought to vote. Their poll-tax, with the arrearages, penalties, costs, etc., which they must pay to be permitted to vote, amounts to from \$5 to \$7 and \$8 apiece, which is a small fortune to them. They can't pay it, and will lose their votes, while the ballots of White-Liners who make no pretense of paying their poll-tax will be received as usual. Every year adds to the arrearage which the penniless plantationhands must pay to recover the right to the callot. It is easy to foresee that soon the amount will be more than thousands of them can ever raise, and their disfranchise will then be complete, as was intended when the poll-tax law was passed.

ASTRONOMICAL.

THE PLANET SATURN. An examination of the planet Saturn last Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, at the Dearborn Obervatory, with a rather high magnifying power, resulted in the witnessing of a very interest ing and somewhat rare phenomenon. On the western limb of the planet, in latitude 40 to 45 degrees north from his equator, there was an normous protrusion, or bulging out, from the enerally elliptic outline; and a corresponding one, though not so large, on the northeastern sphere was very easily noted, even by an unpracticed eye, when compared with the contour of the southern half of the planet.

The phenomenon is described in the books a the square-shouldered aspect " of Saturn. It appears to have been first noticed by HERSCHEL n the early part of the present century; but that eminent astronomer was so much puzzled by it as almost to doubt the evidence of his own enses. But it has been observed on several oc asions during the last 70 years; and astrono ners, or some of them, now think they know

what it means. Such a change of form would be impossible without a general disruption, if what we see of the planet were a solid crust, like that of the earth. But we have very good reason to be lieve that we see only his. atmosphere,—ver, much more dense or cloud-laden than our own listurb the other bodies of the system hat of the earth being unity in each case, we ind that his average density is only about one eighth part that of the earth, or three-fourths the density of water. The difficulty of coneiving how a solid body so vast in size cou composed of such light material vanishes if we suppose that the planet itself is very much aller than the disc we see, and is surrounder by a very deep atmosphere. This is the view now generally adopted by those astronomer sufficient explanation of the pheno known as the square-shouldered aspect. We do not find it necessary to believe that these oo casional changes in the shape of Saturn, gres enough to be visible at a distance of 800,000, 000 miles, are anything more than vast tidal movements in his atmosphere, to which the rise and fall of the waters in the tides of our oceans rnishes a taint parallel.

And truly a very faint one. Our ocean tides where range more than a few yards above the mean level; while the change in the outline of Saturn last Tuesday night indicated an atmagnitude of the forces at work on that planet produce such tremendous results, even in his osphere, can scarcely be imagined, much

Saturn is now directly south from the Y of

OUR JULY METEOR. The Engineering News of Sept. 16 contains an exhaustive article by John Newman, C. E., of Mansfield, O., on the meteor of July 8, in which the processes of calculating the movements and distance of the celestial visitor are given, as well as the results, which agree very after the phenomenon. Mr. MANSFIELD makes the nearest distance of the meteor from the robable diameter not less than 60 feet

On the 28th of July last Prof. A. W. AMBROS. the most learned of the musical historians this generation, died at Vienna. He was born Nov. 17, 1816, at Mauth, Bohemia, Like m mother great musician, he was educated for aim to abandon it. In 1827 he went to the Gymnasium in Prague. His parents refused to provide him with musical instruction, and so be took lessons from a schoolmate and paid for pleted his studies at the University, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws, and entered ipon his duties as an attorney of the Government, music was constantly uppermost. He attended all the concerts and operas, wrote riticisms for the papers, and was a frequent contributor to Schumann's famous journal 1847 his first composition, an overture to TIECK's "Genoveva," was performed with success, and, following this, a "Stabat Mater" 1850), and then two masses in B flat and A ninor. In 1850 he was married, and shortly afterward he achieved a wide reputation ork "Die Grenzen der Poesie und Musik." written in reply to HAUSLICK's " Von Musikal sch-Schoene." In 1856 he received a commission from the publisher LEUCKART, of Breslau, to write his life-work, a complete history of music. Four volumes are finished, and he died while oreparing the fifth. So far as completed, it is probably the best history of music ever written. In 1869 he was appointed Professor of the Theory and History of Music in the University of Prague.

ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT, SR. A dispatch from New Orleans, under date of the 14th inst., announces the death of ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT, Sr., at St. James Parish, a., at the age of 75. He was born at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 24, 1804. His family name was SMITH, out in 1837 he assumed a colonial ancestor's name of RHETT. He was a lawyer by profession, and during the nullification movement in which he was one of the most violent agitat ors, he filled the office of Attorney-General of South Carolina. From 1836 to 1849 he represented the Beaufort District in Congress, and in 1850 was elected United States Senator. He vas the first to state on the floor of Congress the proposition to dissolve the Union, and was for the secession of South Carolina in 1851-53. Upon the death of his wife, in 1852, he resigned seat and returned to his native State to immediately commence preparations for the seces-sion of his State. He was a leading member of the South Carolina Secession Convention in 1860, wrote the Address, and was the Chairman of the Committee which reported the Confed-erate Constitution in the Montgomery Convention. Finally he became the owner of the Charleston Mercury, which during the War was conducted by his son. At the close of the War

OBITUARY NOTES. those of JAMES W. BOOTH, who was elected by the Republicans of New York at the last elec-tion to the State Senate; of Dr. George B. Windship, of Boston, "the strong man," who was noted for his ardent belief in muscular ex-

ercise, and once lifted the imm 8,000 pounds; of Maj. John A. Gre, the former commandant of the Confederale Salisbury, N. C.; of EUGENE FROMENTIN, OR of France's most distinguished writers and painters; and of the Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS a well-known minister of the Welsh Calvinists Methodist Church in Ohio.

silence one of the infamous calumnies fre ly published against the Hon. CARL SCH ly published against the Hon. Carl Schurz:
Statz Republican Committee Rooms Cours.
Bus, O., Oct. 26, 1875.—The Hon. Carl Schurz &
Louis, Mo.—Dear Sin: On behalf of the Republicans of Ohio we thank you for the very valuable aid you gave the carse of honest money dring the recent canvass in this State. Much of the credit gained at the late election is due to you for the very able and convincing manner in which you presented to the people the questions at issue, You deserve and have the thanks of the people of this country for your effective services in opposition to the ruinous fallacy of inflation and irredeemable paper currency. We owe you an apology for set having paid the expenses incurred by you, as earnestly request you to indicate the amount and we will remit. Very respectfully, A. T. Wikoty, Chairman Republican State Committee.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, N. Y., Nov. 2. 1875.—A. T. Wikoff, Esq.—MY DEAR SE: Yesterday I received your letter of Oc. 26, which was sent after me to this city, I sincerely thank you for the very kind things yes any of my efforts to aid the cause of honest money in the Ohio election. As to your request that

The country will at last feel relieved that the t will continue to stand where it has alway stood, notwithstanding the rangelous d of its congregation. It is stated that it will be used henceforth as a historical museum. The greatest curiosity that could be placed in it would be the cormorants who hung out so valiantly to the uttermost farthing.

Secretary BRISTOW and the Hon. Tom NELSON are announced to address the people of Goshen, Ind., and the surrounding country, on next saturday, the 23d inst. An immense turn-out is

PERSONAL.

Sidney Lanier, the weltering poet of the Long. Over 20,000 guests were entertained in 33 of the principal hotels in Philadelphia Thursday last. Donald G. Mitchell has an article on the Centennial in the forthcoming number of Scribner's The French citizens of St. Louis are considering

Miss Adelaide U. Murdoch, a sister of J. E. Murdoch, will make her debut on the stage this sea appearing as Lady Macbeth at Washington. A Virginian, now in Egypt, writes to a friend in Richmond that the Khedive intends to dispense with the services of all his American officers. An eminent English clergyman once said to Dr. Leonard Bacon that American Episcopalians were accustomed to take on monstrous airs when they

It is said that the Comte de Chambord having subjected himself to a penitential retreat of nine days has brought on a serious illness, from which

It is said that Gibson, the sculptor, had great it, and when traveling he has been known to carr

wing epigram in the Nation touching Widow" Butler's case:

When currency's debased, all coins will pass.
Ask you for proof? The Widow's might is be In consequence of the illness of Miss Fannie Davenport in Boston last week, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis was called from New York to take the place of Renfrew in "Pique," and Miss Georgie Drew was substituted in Miss Lewis' place as Clora Douglass in "Money" at Daly's New York The-

"Among the audience at the opera last evening were several foreigners, notably a very swell China-man in a box, a mild-looking Turk in the parquet, The late Rufus R. Graves, of New York, left by

will \$10,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions, \$10,000 to the Woman's Missionary So-ciety, \$10,000 to Oberlin College, \$5,000 to the

Gen. Pleasenton's book in regard to the influence of blue in the sunlight and in the sky has reached a second edition, and, though the argument is by no means conclusive, it is full of suggestiveness. The book is printed in blue ink, which, one critic testing. book is printed in blue lnk, which, one critic re-tifies, is not easy for the eyes. Dr. Ponza, phy-sician in a lunatic asylum at Alessandria, Italy, has been trying the effects of various colors on his pa-tients, and finds that a violent manisc grows calm an equally beneficial effect. The trial of the Rev. Mr. Lathrop, the Amhers

clergyman, on a charge of cruelty to members of his family, has thus far tended to establish the truth of all the accusations. It was shown that one of his daughters, on account of his inhumanity, attempted to commit suicide last spring, and was only deterred by the intervention of a neighbor, who took her to his house to live. The reading of a letter from this unhappy girl to her sister befor the Church Council having the matter under in

Mr. John Walter, M. P., proprietor of the London Times, arrived in New York Thursday. A brief outline of his public life may not be uninteresting at this time. He is the third of his name to manage the Times newspaper, which was founded by his grandfather. His father invented the first printing-press to which steam-power was ever applied, and the present Mr. Waiter improved this into what is now known as the Waiter press. nto what is now known as the Walter press, a into what is now known as the Walter press, a triumph and marvel of ingenious construction, in-ferior only to two patterns of American manufac-ture. Mr. Walter owed his acquaintance with me-chanics to the prudent care of his father, who caused him to be regularly instructed in tall that pertains to the mechanical department of a print-ing-office. He has been in Parliament since 1847, representing Nottingham the first 10 years and Berks the remainder of the time. Born in London in the year 1818, he was an Eton boy, and graduated with honors at Oxford. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847.

to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847.

HOTEL ARRIVALA.

Tremont House -J. K. Cole and bride, Highland Park; Buell Zumberson, New York; the Hon. James Maton and J. R. Nelson, Burlington; C. F. Jaurriette, Urbana; H. B. Fowle and G. K. Graves, Dubuque; Gen. F. G. Barnes, Mobile... Sherman House -S. C. Seaman and L. McMahon, Clinton, Ia.; L. M. Jessup, New York; E. A. Dwyer and R. P. Clark, Pawtacket; C. L. Armstrong and R. D. Early, New York; Robert Carand R. H. Timpson, New Orleans; L. J. Day, Green Bay; E. S. Hildreth, Boston; Craig Alexander, St. Louis; J. F. Alexander, Lafsyette: R. F. Patterson, Memphis..... Palmer House -J. T. Patker, U. S. N.; the Hon. C. E. Edwards and Capter, S. Louis; J. F. Alexander, Lafsyette: R. F. Patterson, Memphis..... Palmer House -J. T. Patker, U. S. N.; the Hon. C. E. Edwards and Capter, England; Henry Tailing, Portland Oregon; Ira Cook, Seth Cook, and Daniel Cook, San Francisco; A de Clapaud, Geneva, Switzerland; W. J. Lemp. St. Louis; J. E. Olney, Norfolk; R. Nelson, Ishpenning; James O. Broadhead, St. Louis, J. C. Todd, and Joseph Mussey, Paterson, N. J. Gardner House -J. C. Bundy, Boston William French, Detroit: Thomas Lufkin and W. James, Grand Rapids; B. L. Simpson, Warsaw, Ind.; H. L. Snyder, Laporte... Grand Pacificand, M. J. L. Chander, C. C. C. and H. W. Rubel, New York; Senator W. B. Allison, De Moines; O. L. Bailey, Boston; W. B. Pierce, New York; A. A. Marsh, Mobile; Judge David Davis, Bloomington; H. H. Harris and George Scrogs, Champaign; C. F. Lasciz, Hamburg, Germany, Judge C. C. Nourse, DesMoines; the Hon. J. F. Wilson, M. C., Iowa.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 17.—Henry W. Lord of Pontiac, has tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Board for the Supervision of Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions.

State Teachers Institutes will be held at Isbpeming, Oct. 2; Newaygo, Oct. 9; Hartford Van Buren County, Oct. 16.

The mineral springs of this State, of which great expectations were entertained at their discovery,—hotels being built at great expense,—have not proved remunerative this season.

AT The Savages Hint that F

Sam Isn' A Hostile Si

hil He-Fiends, She-Driven Into

Forty Lo

Mostly Crook's Previo Soldiers N from A

Sup

A Vast Bod Successfu Terry's

A Message fr Noble Re They Have Run

The Sharp Claws

and Are Tir

A SURPRI THE WHICH THE RED

Special Dispate
CROOK'S EXPEDITE Sept. 9, VIA FORT LA mencing its forced mi Hills settlement on t inaugurated one of the known in the history of frontier. The infantr ened by continued fatigued, the mare less than three days' thing but a cheerful spoiled much of the l last. The first day's o Rations, with the exc duced one-half. At found. The troops co and the weather grew 9th, with still nothing tack, the column move night had rations redu ONE-QUARTER THE

horses and footmen camped again without of Grand River. Hor and were at times hack along to appease also fell to the re on pack mules. Hu mitted, but game supply one-tenth of so ing the day scouts four of 600 lodges on the straight toward the Bla scattering trails still

same direction, all pro perate move on nore than justified. heroes, discontented In the afternoon upon sending forward the command at the Quarter rations for t nished the troops on ance was exhausted. Company M, Third Camand of 150 men to m

PIPTERN PICKE alry were selected to e junior officers were l of Subsistence of the ford. Company G, Thi Company C, and Sc Thomas Moore had ch mules to furnish portation. The life camp under cover for a few hours' rest a 15 miles since mornin Crook's scout, led the played wonderful ski the face of heavy halted but an hour at yet at 3 p. m. had only on account of the brok footing. At the ho

from his position a few Coming hastily bad discovery of an Indias ered, and advised an i troops in a gully adjac village could only b ber of ponies out ity, as the tepet low hills. Having h any force he was co being certain from was small, Col. Mills

DETERMINED TO

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Bad Lands. The

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spent a most dr water at places But feeble fires of attracting the atte rest. At 2 o'clock th lage was effected. through mud and column to the hill camp. All the caval ponies, while the dis lage and waylay the balance of the pack train, under Bubb, were hel attacking force to tionsly advanced, and siderably before day. immediately com-For fear the savages count of this exaspe resolved not to delay carrying out his plan the same time comm nearest side of the vi

THE CHARGE V

prise, and sweeping : reach of the thunder-

once lifted the immense weight of s; of Maj. JOHN A. GEE, the for-idant of the Confederate prison at ndant of the Confederate prison at I. C.; of EUGENE FROMENTIN, one most distinguished writers and dof the Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS, a minister of the Weish Calvinistic hurch in Ohio.

wing correspondence will perhaps of the infamous calumnies frequent. of the infamous calumnies frequentagainst the Hon. CARL SCHURZ:
UBLICAN COMMITTEE ROOMS, COLUM26, 1875.—The Hon. Carl Schurz, St.
Bear Sir: On behalf of the Repubp we thank you for the very valuable
the cause of honest money during the
is in this State. Much of the credit
is late election is due to you for the
diconvincing manner in which you
the people the questions at issue. You
have the thanks of the people of this
our effective services in opposition to
callacy of inflation and irredeemable
y. We owe you an abology for not
the expenses incurred by you, and
nest you to indicate the amount and we
Very respectfully. A. T. Wikovy,
mairman Republican State Committee.

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undience at the opera last evening reigners, notably a very swell China-mild-looking Turk in the parquet, Italian, German, and French rep-gether with a number from New flage aside, it is true that the for-dance upon the Centennial have

BR. Graves, of New York, left by to the American Board of Foreign 2000 to the Woman's Missionary So-to Oberlin College, \$5,000 to the Home in Boston, \$15,000 to the Conme Missionary Society, \$50,000 to ble institutions in New York and 20,000 for the education of colored with. He provided liberally for all his family.

his family.

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spublic life may not be uninterHe is the third of his name to
newspaper, which was founded
His father invented the first
which steam-power was ever spsont Mr. Waiter improved this known as the Walter press, a lot of ingenious construction, inpatterns of American manufacowed his acquaintance with meded the sequent care of his father, who regularly instructed in all that chanical department of a printbeen in Parliament since 1847, ingham the first 10 years and ler of the time. Born in Lon818, he was an Eton boy, and nors at Oxford. He was called in since 1847.
THE ARRIVALS.

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GAN ITEMS.

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AT LAST. The Savages Get the First

Hint that Fighting Uncle Sam Isn't a Picnic. A Hostile Sioux Village of Forty Lodges Anni-

hilated.

He-Fiends, She-Fiends, and Imps Driven Into a Gulch and Mostly Killed.

Grook's Previously-Famishing Soldiers Now Feasting from Aboriginal Supplies.

A Vast Body of Uncpapas Successfully Eluding Terry's Column.

A Message from Some of the Noble Red Men of the Forest.

They Have Run Out of Ammunition, and Are Tired of Fighting.

Indians to Be Pared To-Day.

A SURPRISE PARTY

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CROOK'S EXPEDITION, NEAR STINE BUTTE, Sept. 9, VIA FORT LARAMIE, Sept. 16.—Commencing its forced march towards the Black Hills settlement on the 6th inst., the column inaugurated one of the most wonderful moves known in the history of military affairs on the frontier. The infantry battalion, sadly weak-ened by continued rain-storms, insufficiency and unwholesome food; the cavalry horses fatigued, the march of 160 miles on less than three days' actual rations was anything but a cheerful outlook. The weather had fled much of the hard-tack, which accounts for the shortage in the amount noted in my last. The first day's course lay nearly due south. Rations, with the exception of coffee, were reduced one-half. At night no wood could be md. The troops could not make even coffee, and the weather grew severely cold. On the 9th, with still nothing but raw bison and hardack, the column moved south 32 miles, and at night had rations reduced to

ONE-QUARTER THE USUAL ALLOWANCE. A bitter storm of wind and rain assailed the horses and footmen nearly all day, and we camped again without wood on the north fork of Grand River. Horses gave out frequently, and were at times hacked to pieces and carried along to appease hunger. The infantry also fell to the rear and were mounted on pack mules. Hunting was freely permitted, but game was too scarce to supply one-tenth of so large a command. During the day scouts found A FRESH TRAIL

of 600 lodges on the right flank. This led straight toward the Black Hills region. Smaller scattering trails still continue leading in the same direction, all proving Gen. Crook's desperate move on behalf of that frontier was more than justified. The men behaved like heroes, discontented officers alone usually giving utterance to complaint.

In the afternoon Gen. Crook determined g forward to Deadwood or Crook City for supplies there to be forwarded, to meet the command at the earliest possible moment. Quarter rations for three days remained, and it was hoped abundant supplies could thus be furhoped abundant supplies could thus be furnished the troops on the day this scanty allowance was exhausted. Maj. Anson Miles, of Company M, Third Cavalry, was placed in command of 150 men to make the arduous ride.

FIFTEEN PICKED MEN AND HORSES from each of the companies of the Third Cavalry were selected to comprise this force. The junior officers were Lieut. Bubb, Co'amissary of Subsistence of the expedition; Lieuts. Craw-ford. Company G, Third Cavalry; Von Lutwitz, Company C, and Schwatka, same regiment. Thomas Moore had charge of 20 packers and 40 mules to furnish the necessary trans-portation. The little column filed out of camp under cover of darkness. It was assalled by a drenching rain, and finally halted for a few hours' rest at midnight, having ridden 15 miles since morning. Frank Gruard, Gen. Crook's scout, led the band, and, as usual, displayed wonderful skill. At 4 o'clock a. m. on the 8th Col. Miles again started forward in the face of heavy rain. The detachment halted but an hour at noon to make coffee, and yet at 3 p. m. had only proceeded some 25 miles on account of the broken country and miserable looting; At the hour just named, Frank Gruard

SUDDENLY MOTIONED A HALT, from his position a few hundred yards in advance. Coming hastily backward, he announced the iscovery of an Indian village. He said it was four miles distant; that they were not discovered, and advised an immediate secretion of the troops in a gully adjacent. The strength of the village could only be estimated by the numof ponies out grazing in the vicin ity, as the tepees were sheltered by low hills. Having had instructions to attack any force he was confident of whipping, and ing certain from appearances that this one was small, Col. Mills at once

DETERMINED TO STRIKE THE ENEMY. A consultation of officers resulted in the attack being postponed until just at dawn this morning. The troops were carefully led back halt a mile and secreted in the bottom of a deep chasm formed by the Bad Lands. The rain still continued to fall, and the brave but tired and hungry men spent a most dreary night in mud and water at places nearly a foot deep. But feeble fires were allowed for fear of attracting the attention of the hostiles. The terrible night wore on, and the horses and men, crowded like bees, unable to get either food or rest. At 2 o'clock this a. m. a start for the village was effected. An hour of floundering through mud and water brought the column to the hill overlooking the hostile camp. All the cavalry save 25 men dismounted. The latter were to charge through the vil-lage under Lieut. Schwatka and sweep out the ponies, while the dismounted men were to advance simultaneously on both sides of the village and waylay the retreating savages. The balance of the cavalry horses with the pack train, under the care of Lieut. Bubb, were held in the rear of the hill. The men thus occupied weakened the attacking force to 125 men. The column eau-tiously advanced, and reached the village conably before day. The ponies belonging to nostiles were scattered on every hand, and immediately commenced neighing the alarm. For fear the savages might escape in lots on account of this exasperated warning, Col. Miles resolved not to delay a moment, and instead of carrying out his plan, ordered a charge, and at the same time commenced an attack from the Barrest side of the mileser.

at a distance of 50 yards. Bucks, squaws, and papooses got up from their beds, yelling and making for the adjacent wooded ravines. As usual, the warriors secured some guns and ammunition as they ran, in making their exit through holes in the tepees on all sides with their knives, not waiting to find the regular entrance. A hot fire was poured in on the cavalry, and the packtrain was immediately brought up and COURIENS SENT BACK TO CROOK informing him of the state of affairs and asking for reinforcements. The latter request was made in the belief that more villages might be near.

made in the belief that more villages might be near.

The village was occupied at once, though not without some danger, as some of the savages lay secreted in a deep, thickly-wooded gully joining the stream on which the village was located. There were 35 tepees, most of them very large, and of the best construction. Piled in these were tons of fresh and dried meat, numerous sacks of green and dried wild grass, about 1,500 buffalo robes and skins, agency blankets, small bolts of calico and other fabrics, corn, flour, cooking-utensils of every nature, arms and ammunition, etc. Some of the beds were most gorgeous, and supplied with feathers and hair pillows, and dozens of the finest robes. They have been removed by the troops during the day. Not even a straw marks the sight of the village. The torch has done its work. In scattering a squad of savages galloped around on distant bluffs and sometimes worried the small force by coming nearer with the evident purpose of recapturing the ponies. As they approached a number of the most gallant dashes were made at them by Lieut. Crawford at the head of 10 or 12 cavalry. Indeed, his efficient conduct was marked by

RARE JUDGMENT, COOLNESS, AND BRAVERY.

marked by

RARE JUDGMENT, COOLNESS, AND BRAVERY.

In attempts to disturb the Indians from the gully already noticed, several instances of wonderful daring upon the part of the soldiers were observed, and no less than two men lost their lives near the fatal spot. Not until after the arrival of Gen. Crook, who made a forced march at the head of 50 cavalry, at noon, was the nest of desperate savages thoroughly cleaned out. Sharpshooters made repeated attempts in vain to pick off the Indians, and finally a large squad of scouts and officers made a rush into the very pit if self. Squaws and papooses were pitched out like so many snakes, the former in one or two instances being found firing vigorously with revolvers. At the same time a steady fire was maintained on the warriors. The two last of these were ordered to surrender about the middle of the afternoon when they had only 24 cartridges left. The Sharp Claws of the Government-Fed

left.

A SICKENING SPECTACLE

was then offered. In the bottom of the gully
one buck lay dead, some 400 bullets having penctrated his body. Another was wounded but
yet living. Three squaws and one papoose were
found dead, while several more of the squaws
and children lay writhing with wounds. Pools
of blood were intermingled with those
of water and mud, while a number dead
ponies around the brink of the narrow chasm
completed the picture. In addition to the steep
banks and thick brush to afford shelter, several
rifle-pits had been scooped by hand, evidently
from under the banks. and were so arranged
that bullets from any direction could be laughed
at by the occupants. Here Big Hat, the scout,
SETTLED AN OLD-TIME FEUD,
by giving the Chief, Americar Horse, his deathwound, leaping into the very pit itself in his determination to kill the savage, and here also
Frank White, alias Buffalo Chips, met his doom
in rashly attempting a similar act.
The source section well as the proper will-

in rashly attempting a similar act.

The squaws acknowledged that another vil-lage was located about one day's march to the westward, and said their friends from there lage was located about one day's march to the westward, and said their friends from there would attempt a rescue. Sure enough, about 4 o'clock bands of savages were seen riding down from the top of the bluffs in that direction, and making a dash for the far-out sentries, but instead of the paltry 150 men under Miles they found Crook's force of 1,800 upon the ground, every man eager for the onslaught. The infantry battallion of 10 companies was quickly pushed forward on the left of the force, Company B and the Second Cavalry in the centre, and the Third Cavalry on the right of the line of attack. The field could not have been more advantageous for foes, as its speedily-occupied rock-covered bluffs commanded all approaches; yet the one hour's fight that followed was little more than a beautiful and impressive skirmish drill for our troops, and a very ungraceful flight from all positions by the savages. Especially fine were the movements of the infantry. Each height was carried as though weariness and hunger were forgotten, and each volley was delivered with enthusiastic huzzahs.

Night is here, and 1,000 camp-fires light a scene never to be forgotten. The soldiers last night, ragged, cold, weak, starved, and well-nigh desperate, are feasting upon meat and fruits received from a savage enemy, or warmly clothed by the robes which last night wrapped the forms of renegades. Merry songs are sung, and everywhere goes up the cry, Crook is right after all.

OUR CASUALTIES

goes up the cry, Crook is right after allow Rasualties
foot up 3 killed and 14 wounded. Killed—Private William Sell, Company A, Third Cavalry;
Private Kennedy, Company C, Fifth Cavalry;
Private Kennedy, Company C, Fifth Cavalry;
Private George C. Loutier, Company D; William Madden, Company M; Daniel Ford, Company F;
Sergeant Edmund Schriber, a trumpeter,
Michael Donnelly, of the Fifth Cavalry; private
Robert Henry, Company H, Ninth Infantry;
Lieut. Van Lutenetz, Company F; Sergeant
Edward Glass, Company E; private Charles
Foster, Company B; Ed. McKern and John
Kerwood, Company M, and August Dorn, Company D, Third Cavalry. Private J. M. Livingston, Second Cavalry.

From our prisoners we gather that Crazy
Horse is near the head of the Little Missouri.
Sitting Bull has been in that direction of late,
but is now moving down the stream named to
the neighborhood of Antelope Buttes, where he
regularly trades for ammunition and other supplies with Northern Agency Indians.

These captives are firm in their claim that
neither of these Chieftains were killed, as was
reported during the summer. They also confirm Gen. Crook in his previous belief that the
hostiles were heading southward only a week or
so ago. This blow is really the first decisive one
of the campaign, and will undoubtedly have the
effect of sending many scattering bands to the
Agencies.

Col. Miles and his handful of troops deserve

Agencies.

Col. Miles and his handful of troops deserve much praise for the manner in which it was delivered. delivered.

A party of six soldiers who left the main column this morning on foot to hunt have just got in knowing nothing of Gen. Crook's rapid march forward to succor Col. Miles. They report being attacked by a dozen Indians, and, taking a good nosition.

good position,
FOUGHT THE SAVAGES FOR FOUR BOURS.
The latter withdrew, leaving the soldiers
make their way into camp unmolested.

make their way into camp unmolested.

LATER.

CROOK CITY, BLACK HILLS, DAKOTA, Sept. 12.—Could get no couriers through from the battleiled at Slim Buttes, on account of fear of Indians. On the morning of the 10th several companies of the Fifth cavalry remained in the proximity of the destroyed village, in anticipation of a visit by small bands of the occupants. The latter came swooping down from the bluffs adjacent, and were roughly handled. Three or four savages were killed, while only one soldier was slightly wounded.

Col. Miles, with a party of 50 men, again started forward for provisions yesterday as the main column was leaving.

The command is expected to rendezvous in this vicinity for a week or two to refit, when at this vicinity for a week or two to refit, when at least a portion of the force will be likely to strike across to the head of the Little Missouri, after Crazy Horse.

FROM TERRY.

UNCPAPAS GOING NORTH IN A HOST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BUPORD, D. T., Sept. 15, via BISMARCK, Sept. 17 .- Gen. Terry and staff came down on the Josephine on the 8th instant. Gen. Crook's command, crossing the Yellowstone at Glendive, started for the Little Missouri. The Seventh Cavalry, Col. Reno commanding, and the battalion of the Sixth Infantry, commanded by Col. Moore, were ordered to scout the left bank of the Yellowstone, from Glendive to Buford. Gen. Gibbon's command were marching over-land to Montana, and will reoccupy the posts in that Territory. They left for the campaign. On the evening of the 9th a courier arrived from Wolf Point with letters and dispatches from the acting agent at that point, stating that the Uncpapas were crossing the Missouri there in large numbers. The column was reported to be over one mile in length.
They had plenty of Seventh Cavalry horses and
equipments. Many wounded Indians are said
to be with them, and one squaw who crossed the river and came into the Agency

resolved not to delay a moment, and instead of carrying out his plan, ordered a charge, and at the same time commenced an attack from the nearest side of the village.

THE CHARGE WAS GALLANTLY MADE, the brave Twenty-fifth making a complete surprise, and sweeping nearly 200 ponies safely out of reach of the thunder-stricken owners. The gloom of a misty dawn rendered the firing on the part of the dismounted men rather uncertain, even the receipt of the same for Wolf Point. The

ouriers met Reno about 40 miles above here, or Oth, he was

PROMPTLY ON THE MARCH. Gen. Terry, with Company E, Sixth Infantry, left here on the steamboat John H. Chambers Sept. 12, going up the Missouri with rations for Reno's command. If the Indians were striking for the British Possessions it is more than problem.

for the British Possessions it is more than probable that, before the troops arrive, they will have reached the desired haven of rest. The want of food would not detain them, as buffalo are plentiful within 40 miles of Wolf Point, and it is also likely that, upon reaching good hunting-ground, they would break up in small parties and

SCATTER OVER THE COUNTRY.

The want of ammunition they would not easily supply. Wolf Point is a sub-agency of Fort Peck, and is distant from there about 100 miles by land, while Peck is only 40 miles higher up the Missouri. A prominent officer with Gen. Terry remarked, before leaving, that, if they succeeded in disarming the Indians, it would meet their wishes fully.

The Carroll, Far West, and Josephine are now running to Glendive, with a fair stage of water.

DISARMAMENT.

COMMON SENSE AT LAST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 17.—Next Tuesday, the 19th, has been fixed upon as the day upon which the Indians at the various agencies along the Upon Miscouri IIII has been fixed upon as the day upon which the Indians at the various agencies. the Upper Missouri will be disarmed, and their ponies taken from them by the military. The belief is expressed in military circles that the Indians will quietly submit to this proceeding on the part of the Government. Others who know much about Indian character and their

know much about Indian character and their love of a gun and pony believe that, when this general disarming of the reds begins, there will be trouble, and that, if a massacre at some point or another along the Missouri is averted, it will be a wonder.

Troops are being distributed along at the agencies where trouble is most likely to occur, and, should the Indians resist the attempt to disarm them, a lively time may be expected. The Twentieth Infantry, from the Canadian border, is expected to arrive to-night, en route up river, to be on hand to assist in quelling any disturbance that may arise.

SUPPLIES. A CERTAINTY THAT CROOK HAS "THE DEAD WOOD ON THEM." Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan telegraphs Gen. Drum from Fort Laramie as follows: Gen. Crook's supply-train must have reached Deadwood on the 14th of September, and before he could have arrived there.

PEACE WANTED. PACIFIC MESSAGE FROM THE HOSTILE

SAVAGES. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
STANDING ROCK, D. T., Sept. 8.—"The-Manthat-Smells-His-Hand" arrived here yesterday from a camp of the hostile Indians, on a stream called by them "Broken-Legged Woman's Creek." This creek is one of the tributaries of Powder River, near its source, and close to a range of hills called by the Indians White Mountains. He was only seven days on the road, traveling with his family at the rate of 30 to 35 miles a day. He had left Standing Reck Agency 18 days ago, through fear for his life, he being known as a friend of the white man, and especially of the soldiers, and was suspected of being a apy on the movements of the Indians. He states that, eight days ago, Sitting Bull, with his followers,
was on Tongue RIVER,

near its mouth, and so close to the post the soldiers are building at that point that he could see them every day by riding a short

The camp on Broken-Legged Woman's Creek is composed of Ogallala, Brule, Sans-Arc, and Minneconjou bands of Sioux, with Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. He says they have immense quantities of ammunition, and more guns than they need; and that the most of these are needle-guns. The following message, delivered by him to the Military Commander at this post, and which I have been so fortunate as to secure for THE TRIBURE, will be read with interest. The message was delivered to the courier by Amputated-Finger and two other Chiefs. They began by saying THE MESSAGE.

We are representatives of many bands, and what we say is for all these bands. We have heard of your difficulty with the Indians; you have turned white man; for that reason we should detain you or one year. But, as we have something to say

for one year. But, as we have something to say to the white men, we will use you as a cousin to them.

This land belongs to us. It is a gift to us from the Great Spirit. He gave us the game in our country. It is our right to hunt game in the land. The white man came into this country to take it from us by force. The whites have brought misery and wretchedness into this land. The country stinks with decaying bodies. We were killing game and eating, when, all of a sudden, we were attacked by white men.

You will now depart, and return to Standing Rock. You are not afraid of the soldiers. Go to them, and tell the commanding officer that

WE ARE TIRED OF FIGHTING,
and that we want the soldiers to stop fighting us. Tell him to send these words to the Great Father:
The Great Father above gave us this country, but did not give us the privilege of parting with it. It is ours. He is looking down on us to-day, and east the bloody deeds going on in it. It was our duty to defend our country. We did not say to the whites, "Come out and fight us." We did not ask them to come out and fight us." We did not wish to fight them. And now, if they wish to withdraw, they may.

What we have said

ARE SITTING BULL'S SENTIMENTS.
He is not here; but, if he were, he would say the same words to you. Sitting Bull says he was out there because there was game. He did not want to fight. Perhaps the whites think they can exterminate us; but the Great Spirit will not permit them to do so.

I am reliably informed that the above is substantially the message delivered by this courier

Spirit will not permit them to do so.

I am reliably informed that the above is substantially the message delivered by this courier to Gen. Carlin, Commanding Officer at the military post near this Agency.

Notwithstanding this friendly message, a scout carrying the mail from Fort Rice to Standing Rock was attacked and pursued several miles, last evening, about 10 miles north of the Agency, by a party of hostile Indians, apparently anxious to steal horses.

The statements noted concerning the location of the hostiles.

ARE PROBABLY TRUE.

The statements noted concerning the location of the hostiles

ARE PROBABLY TRUE.

The Indian Commissioner says that every movement of the troops is known to them, and that a small body of soldiers recently marched near the camp, apparently leaving the country, and were not molested, although they could have massacred all of them. Notwithstanding the professions of a peaceful disposition, it would be very unfortunate if the authorities should accept them as sincere. The Indians are doubtless tired of being attacked, and would like to come into the Agencies for the winter, and draw their regular rations from the white people's Government. In the interests of humanity, civilization, and Christianity, these Indians

SHOULD BE BET AFOOT;

Indians
SHOULD BE SET AFOOT;
that is, their ponies should be taken from them and sold; the proceeds should be invested in stock—cattle and sheep—and agricultural implements. After three years, the Government should cease to give them anything. If they receive any other aid than religious instruction, it should be from missionary societies. All traders should be kept out of the Indian country, and the Indians should be allowed to take their traffic to any point in the United States.

CLIFTON.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Sept. 17.

Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. | Wind. | Rn. Weather 6:53 a. m. 30.08 56 87 N. gentle... Clear. 11:18 a. m. 30.08 62 83 N. fresh... Clear. 2:00 p. m. 29.98 63 55 N. fresh... Clear. 3:53 p. m. 29.98 63 55 N. fresh... Clear. 9:00 p. m. 29.98 59 88 N. W. fresh... Clear. 0:18 p. m. 29.96 59 88 N. W. fresh... Clear. Maximum thermometer, 65; minimum, 55.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO. Sept. 17—Midnight. Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather

THREE SUICIDES. CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Capt. James Clark, formerly a well-known river pilot, hung himself yesterday at his residence near Newport, Ky.

Charles Kauffman, a traveling salesman for Charles Kaulman, a traveling salesman for Halberg & Co., of this city, plunged into the river and was drowned this afternoon.

An unknown man came upon the wharf-boat and deliberately threw himself under a steamer, and was drowned. His body was not recovered. FOREIGN.

An Unsatisfactory End Promised to the Most Cruel War of Modern Times.

Great Britain Busy Telling the Insurgents that They Must Submit.

A Cessation of Hostilities Ordered by the Turkish Administration.

The Bashaw of the Tender Bazouks Making Generous Promises to the Ear.

Some of the Powers Not So Well Pleased as Great Britain.

TURKEY.

AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Reuter's Telegraphic
Company has a dispatch from Belgrade stating an agreement to suspend hostilities for 10 days has been signed. A special from Berlin to the Observer says: "Simultaneously with the delivery of a reply to the Powers cont peace conditions, the Porte issued orders on its own initiative for an immediate cessation of all hostilities, on the assumption that Servia and Montenegro would issue similar instructions. The Powers received the Porte's reply favorably, and opened negotiations immediately for further joint action.

MORE TURKISH PROMISES.

The Porte has confidentially notified the Powers of its firm determination to redress the grievances of the Christians. CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT OF AN ARMIS

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing a large meeting in Edinburg yesterday, made a brief meeting in Edinburg yesterday, made a brief defense of the Government's policy in the East, taking the same grounds as Lord Derby in his reply to the deputations on the 11th inst. He repudiates as baseless the assertion that the Government was influenced by feelings of jealousy against Russia. He stated that the Government accepted freely the duty of protecting the Christian subjects of the Porte from mismgovernment. The Chancellor concluded his speech with the following important announcement: "I received a communication to-day stating that a definite step had been taken by the Porte for putting AN END TO HOSTILITIES either Friday night or this morning. Orders have been given for the cessation of hostilities, thus affording an opportunity for a calm and reasonable discussion of the terms of settlement."

EFFORTS BY GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—It is stated that the British Government has instructed its agents in Bosnia and Herzegovina to urge the insurgents to cease hostilities.

gents to cease hostilities.

A FABRICATION.

The Standard's special from Belgrade declares that there is absolutely no truth in the report of a Servian victory on the Morava. The report was fabricated by an employe of the Press Bureau at Belgrade. There has been no important movement on the Morava during the past week. The army on the Drina having been weakened by sending reinforcements to Gen. Tchernayeff, retreated to the other side of the Drina without a battle, after destroying its intrenchments.

renchments.

RUSSIANS.
Seven hundred Russians arrived in Belgrade within the past two days.

BOSH.

A telegram from Constantinople says a new Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Turkish Government will go immediately to Phillippopolis to investigate the Turkish atrocities, try the perpetrators of the outrages, and punish the guilty.

NO LIMIT

the guilty.

NO LIMIT
to the duration of the armistice is specified, but
either party may terminate it by giving notice.
There has been great activity among the foreign
Consuls all day. Many cipher dispatches have
passed between Belgrade, London, and Constantinople.

Two DIPLOMATIC SENTENCES.

The Vienna dispatch of the Times reports that a conflict between the Sultan and his Ministers a conflict between the Sultan and his Ministers was avoided by a compromise, the armistice being made conditional on an agreement about the conditions of peace. In setting forth the conditions of peace the Porte leaves it to the discretion of the Powers to consider the grounds which have induced the Porte to place before the Powers these conditions as calculated to show its readiness to grant an armistice as soon as the Powers have taken them into consideration.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AMONG THE POWERS. them into consideration.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AMONG THE POWERS.

The Powers unanimously regard the conditions as inadmissable, but here their unanimity ends. Some still advocate an unconditional armistice, while others are satisfied with a mere cessation of hostilities.

PERU.

MOBBING AN EX-PRESIDENT. Correspondence New Fork World.

Lima, Aug. 21.—The Gutierrez tragedy enacted in Lima in 1872 was nearly repeated yesterday by a number of desperate ruffins, who assaulted the house of ex-President Pardo, and demanded his life. Two weeks ago the same people of Lima escorted Don Manuel Pardo to his residence, forming a grand triumphal procession, acclaiming him as the savior of his country, and yesterday, urged on by bad men, and were only deterred from their purpose by appeared at his doors, furious with rage, the presence of Gen. Prado, the present Chief the presence of Gen. Prado, the present Chief Magistrate, with the few troops brought out to quell the disturbance. Yesterday a large assemblage met in the Plaza of the Inquisition, and were entertained with the extravagant lucubrations of a few fanatics, who charged the ex-President with peculation, robbery, and fraud. One of the speakers pointed to the balconies of the Union Club and said: "There are the men who have been enriched at the expense of the people—there are the associates of Parde and his ring." In less time than it takes to chronicle it, the balconies and windows of the Club were smashed into fragments, the infuriated crowd digging up stones from the Plaza. Animated by this achievement, the multitude pressed on to the house of Don Manuel Pardo. Thanks to the few friends who were with him, Mr. Pardo managed to close the iron gate or reg giving entrance to his courtyard, but in a very few moments all the doors, windows, and sashes were broken into pieces by the brick-bats, paving-stones, and pistol-shots of the mob. Things would have tared badly with Mr. Pardo had not the President, Gen. Prado, appeared on the scene of action. Ridling into the midst of the rioters and making free use of his whip right and left, Prado managed to disperse a portion of the crowd and to induse them to retire to a neighboring street. Then the General, who had risen from a sick-bed, thinking that the tumult was quelled, returned to the palace. When he left another attempt was made on the house of Don Manuel Pardo, but this time the doors were securely closed. Nevertheless, to-day, looking at the great oak portal, the appearance it presents is that of having been riddled by balls, whereas paving-stones were the favorite weapons used by the rioters. Just then Col. Zamudio, with 50 mounted rifemen, came in sight. In a moment the street was cleared again, but the people commenced to stone the soldiers. This was endured until patience ceased to be a virtue—a volley was fired over the heads of the crowd, and, producing no effe Magistrate, with the few troops brought out to ed, who were taken off by their friends. The city speedily resumed its usual aspect of tran-quility; squadrons of horse and pickets of foot soldiery patroled the town, and the houses of Mr. Pardo and those of his relatives were placed under our description. inder guard.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Madrid says that the Mayor of San Fernando has ordered the Protestant pastor there to keep the door of his chapel closed, because external manifestations are prohibited by the Constitution.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The steamships Wis-onsin and Celtic, from Liverpool, and Greece from London, have arrived.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Arrived, the steamer City of Chester, from Liverpool.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 17.—Arrived, steam-ahips Circassian and Quebec, from Liverpool.

PLYSOUTH, Sept. 17.—The steamship Cim-

bria, from New York, arrived to-day. On the 10th inst. Justus Tijal Marson, Danish Vice-Consul at Porto Rico, who was a passenger, was killed on board. He was sitting on the deckhouse, when a sudden lurch of the ship threw him against the bulwarks with great violence, crushing his head. He died in a few minutes. London, Sept. 17.—The steamships City of Berlin, from New York, and Illinois, from Phil-adelphia, have arrived out.

FAIRS.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 16.—The first fair of the State Horse-Breeders' Association closed here to-day. The attendance was good, the weather being fine. The following awards of premiums were made to-day:

Class of Roadster Stallion Colts—Yearlings,

Dewey & Stuart, of Owosso, first; Nye & Foster, of Flint, second. One-year-olds, Dewey & Stuart, first; A. Fisk, of Coldwater, second; Nye & Foster, third. Two-year-olds, Horace Robinson, Saranac, first; R. D. Jackson, Jackson, second; Klain & Jaynes, Flint, third. Three-year-olds, Dewey & Stuart, first; S. A. Brown, second; C. E. Stuart, Jackson, third. Brown, second; C. E. Stuart, Jackson, third. Four-year-olds, Nye & Foster, first; W. H. Budlong, Corinth, Ky., second. Five years old, Dewey & Stuart, first; Nye & Foster, second; G. A. Brown, third. Mare colts—Weanlings, Dewey & Stuart, first and second. Mares or geldings-One-year old, Dewey & Stuart, first and second. Two-years old, A. C. Fisk, first; R. Strong, of Ada, Ky., second; P. Zylstra, Paris, Ky., third. Three years old, Dewey & Stuart Burr Oak, third. Five years old or over, C. E

first; A. C. Brown, second; J. D. Wisner, of Burr Oak, third. Five years old or over, C. E. Stuart, first; A. T. Short, of Coldwater, second; J. C. Blake, of Tikonsha, third.

Brood mares—Five years old or over, W. H. Budlong, of Corinth, first; G. W. Chadwick, city, second and third.

Saddle-Horses—G. B. Rathbun, city, first; C. E. Stuart, Jackson, second.

Carriage or Park Horses—Brood mares, 4 years old or over, Dewey & Stuart, first. Stallions, 3 years old, C. J. Towner, Spring Lake, first. Four years old, John Purdy, Leoninas, St. Joseph County, first. Five years old or over, Dewey & Stuart, lirst.

Single Horses—Three years old, A. C. Fisk, first. Four years old, John S. Foster, Hudson, first; Myron Rider, Greenville, second. Five years old or over, T. Lamoroux, city, first; Stuart, second. Pairs of carriage horses, 3 years old, H. Savage, Spring Lake, first. Four years old, C. E. Stuart, first; A. B. Watson, city, second; L. S. Scranton, city, third. Five years old, or over, C. E. Stuart, first; mare, 5 years old, T. H. Lyon, city, first.

The first race was the special free-for-all, which was won by Cozette, as she took the second, third, and fifth heats, in 2:29½, 2:31½, and 2:33. The favorite, Jim Fisk, took the first heat in 2:31, and the second money. Lady Turpin took the fourth heat in 2:34½, and the third money. Mambrino Kate did not go.

Little Sam took the special 2:34 race in three straight heats. Time, 2:38¾, 2:34, and 2:35½. Mambrino Warner took the second money, Boshaw Junior third, and Nellie Moore fourth.

Nullionorn won the two-mile running race in 3:49.

The Association elected the following officers

in 3:49.

The Association elected the following officers to-day: President, Samuel N. Brown, of this city; Vice-President, H. K. Forrond, of Colon; Secretary, E. K. Walkerberg, of Hillsdale; Treasurer, Charles Kipp, of St. Johns. Directors, to serve three years, Myron Rider, of Greenville; William Willetts, of Pontiac; Harper Savage, of Spring Lake; Jacob O. Rose, of Big Rapids, and William P. Hewitt, of Muir. To serve two years, Joseph M. French, of Detroit. To serve one year, John Welch, of East Saginaw.

Sacinaw.

The Fair has been a dead failure financially, as the bad weather interfered, but it was a magnificent success as an exhibition.

DUBUQUE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 16.—The postponed races of the Agricultural and Mechanical Soiety were finished to-day. The first was the three-minute race, purse \$500. Mary C. took the first money. Best time, 2:34. Kansas Gir second, Dixie third, and Albino fourth. In the free-for-all purse \$1,000, five entries were made, Phil Sheridan, Granville, Gen. Garfield, Aldine, and Billy O'Neill. Granville took the first money. Time 2: 30½, 2: 33½, and 2: 30½. Phil Sheridan second, Aldine third, and Gen. Garfield fourth.

endance of 1,000 people. Addresses were delivered during the day by the Rev. W. Smith, Robert P. Porter, T. J. Butler, and R. S. Sanborn. After the speaking came the principal trot, which was won by Tornado, and this ended the Fair, which has been decidedly the best one ever held in this county, if not the best County Fair in the State.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS. PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 16.—This has been the best day of the Central Illinois Fair. The grounds the gates have been very satisfactory. The exhibition has been a decided success. Tor the first three days it rained almost constantly, and kept thousands away. There was little racing to-day. have been crowded all day, and the receipts at

SANGAMON COUNTY, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17.—The Sangam

County Fair commences here to-morrow, and promises to be largely attended and to prove a most creditable exhibition. DAYTAN, O., Sept. 17 .- The free-for-all trot at the Southern Ohio Fair having failed to fill, will

be reopened for entries, to close Sept. 25, at 11

CASUALTIES. A CENTENNIAL STORM. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—In this city to-day considerable damage was done by a heavy storm considerable damage was done by a heavy storm which has prevailed all day. A portion of the roofs of the Main Exhibition Building and Machinery Hall were blown away, and injury was done to many exhibits. American and English exhibits suffered most. Several others of the small buildings within the grounds were somewhat damaged by the storm. In all sections of the city trees were blown down, roofs and chimneys carried away, and several persons injured; none NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A heavy rain-store

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A heavy rain-storm, accompanied by very high wind, set in last night, continued to-day, and is still raging.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The storm prostrated telegraph wires south of Philadelphia, and no communication has been had with Washington A RAILROAD MAN KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 17.—At Sheldon, Ill., last night, a freight conductor named W. H. H. Johnson was instantly killed by falling between

the cars while a train was in motion. He was hanging to a ladder between the cars, and lean-ing out, when a train of cars standing on a side-track, unperceived by him in the darkness, struck him and knocked him off. A RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, ind., Sept. 17.—An accident occurred on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, beyond Union City, to-day, resulting in the death of two men and wounding two others. A freingt-train broke in two, and the rear portion ran into that in front. No other particulars have been received here.

WASHINGTON ADVICES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.-Judge Bangs,

United States District-Attorney at Chicago, i

United States District-Attorney at Chicago, is here, having been summoned by telegraph for consultation with the Attorney-General in relation to the whiskey-fraud cases. Several questions of law have been submitted by Bangs, which have been raised by reason of the suits brought against the distillers and officials. Sec. 3,296, Revised Statutes, provides a penalty of double the amount of the tax on spirits removed illegally or concealed on which tax has not been paid, in addition to the punishment provided of imprisonment or fine. Since the discharge of the first batch, Judge Bangs has begun suits against the bonds for the penalty, and is met with the plea that the immunity granted on account of their testimony was complete, and the Govern-

ment is not entitled to recover. In a conversation to-night Judge Bangs stated that he was able to see Attorney-General Taft but a few moments before the latter left Friday evening for New York, and that he had submitted the question of immunity to the Department with several others. He says nothing has been done about pardoning the whisky men, but that it is the feeling of the Department that Hesing and the others should be treated alike. They will not be pardoned, but the remainder of their sentences will probably be reduced to three mouths, and the fines equalized to \$1,000 each.

A number of naval officers, affected by the recent order of Secretary Robeson reducing the pay of officers awaiting orders one-half, have retained prominent attorneys who will shortly argue before the Attorney-General, to whom the question will be referred for an opinion, the right of the Secretary of the Navy to take such action. The officers claim that the Revised Statutes of 1873 do not alter the law of 1855, which governs the furloughing of officers, and that, therefore, the pay must continue at the usual rate as long as the appropriation holds out, and depend upon Congress to make up the inevitable deficiency caused by an insufficient appropriation.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 861 at 10:35 last evening was caused by a fire in the residence of Jacob Koyonski, on Larrabee street, near Division. Damage, \$300, including a roll of \$140 in cur-rency; no insurance. Cause, a defective

The alarm of fire from Box 321 at 12:16 this

chimney.

The alarm of fire from Box 321 at 12:16 this morning was caused by another outbreak of fire at the disreputable variety den of Mathew Vanderberg on Canal, near Madison street. The place has been after twice or thrice within as many weeks, and each time the indications of incendiarism were very strong, but the police were unable to locate the blame. The cause of the fire last evening was assuredly the work of an incendiary, and it is to be hoped that the guilty persons are now in limbo. Shortly before the show ended Sunday night a party of some seven or eightroughs entered the wine-room, and kicked up a glorious row, smashing the actresses, and firing revolvers at the actors who attempted to protect them. During this melee the place was set on fire in some unknown manner, and the fight was transferred to the sidewalk in front. Bullets were falling like hail-stones when Officers Jones and Owens came up, and they, after using their batons and revolvers pretty freely, succeeded in arresting two men who appeared to be the ringleaders. At the station they gave the names of Stephen McGrail and Michael Mungaven, and were recognized as men employed at Elevator B, near Twelfth street bridge. During this disturbance the fire was gaining a pretty good headway, until the arrival of the department put an end to a fire that ought to have been let burn long enough to purify the den of corruption. The rear of the theatre, including the wineroom and dressing-stalls, was pretty well gutted, and the entire rear of the building was burned or torn out. The damage to the structure will be about \$500, and to the theatre fixtures about one-half that amount, upon which there is no insurance. The building is owned by E. Cooper, of Ohio, whose agent in this city is E. Rogers, of No. 177 Madison street. Matthew Vanderberg, the proprietor of the theatre, claims to have no insurance, but he certainly must have something to take its place, judging from the frequency of fires at his place. The flames spread to the building next north

AT NASHUA, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 17.—At Nashua, Ia., this morning, fire broke out in Staufenbeil's harness-shop, east side of Main street, Post-Office Block, consuming R. M. Nevens' dwelling, Charles Staufenbeil's harness-shop, Hemstock's restau-rant, S. A. Daily's bakery, Mrs. William Clark's dressmaking shop, and a small vacant house. Considerable goods were saved. Loss estimated at \$6,000, with no insurance. Cause unknown.

AT CAMDEN, N. Y. Utica, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The furniture and chair factory of F. H. Conaut & Sons at Camden burned this morning. Loss, \$60,000; in-

THE THEATRICAL SCANDAL.

An Accusation of Attempted Blackmall, an Gen. Garfield fourth.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKPORD, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Winnebago County Fair closed to-day. There was an attendance of 1,000 people. Addresses were decritics. Among others, it has interviewed Mr.

alleged attempts to blackmail them by dramatic critics. Among others, it has interviewed Mr. A. C. Wheeler, who, upon hearing the current reports, had called upon Mr. Theodore Hamilton, the alleged victim of an attempt to levy blackmail. Mr. Wheeler says:

I asked Mr. Hamilton If he had been approached by the representative of a New York journal with an offer to sell the influence of his paper. He tried to evade the question by making a general accusation instead of a specific one. I then said to him: "These assertions of dishonesty on the part of the press are very common, and are of very little purport, except where there is a specific charge as in this case. You have stated publicly to a reporter of the Dramatic News that you had oven approached by members of the New York press with dishonest motive, and, as I am a member of the press and personally interested in the matter, I desire you to tell me who it was approached you." He replied that the matter was now in the hands of his principals, and he was not at liberty to give names without their consent. I said: "Unfortunately for your present position, it seems that you have already given names. I hear through several gentlemen that the person who approached you was one Pau Nicholson. Is that correct?" He said it was. I asked him if he understood at this time what paper Mr. Nicholson represented. He said, "Yes, the World." I also asked why he did not publicly proclaim that fact, and he said simply because his principals had taken the matter out of his hands, and desired to do it in their own way.

Mr. W. J. Florence, the sctor, on being asked

represented. He said, "Yes, the World." I also asked why he did not publicly proclaim that fact, and he said simply because his principals had taken the matter out of his hands, and desired to do it in their own way.

Mr. W. J. Florence, the actor, on being asked what he knew about blackmailing, said: "I have never in my life paid money, directly or indirectly, to any critic. I swear, as I hope to see my mother in Heaven, that what I say here is true."

Mr. Theodore Moss, of Wallack's Theatre, said: "I can give my word of honor as a man that I have never, nor has the establishment ever, paid any money, directly or indirectly, to the critic of a newspaper."

Mr. A. M. Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, said: "I have never paid in my life a single cent for a single notice in a single paper, either for myself, the theatre, or my people, and I never shall."

Mr. Josh Hart, proprietor of the Eagle Theatre, said, he had never paid for, any press-notice in New York.

Mr. Charles Gayler, actor, manager, critic, and dramatist, was asked his opinion about this controversy. He said: "Neither as actor, manager, nor author, have I ever paid a cent to a newspaperman, nor as critic did I ever receive one."

Mr. Harry Palmer, of Booth's Theatre, declined to give any information on the subject.

In regard to the accusation referred to by Mr. Wheeler, a Sun reporter yesterday received the following statement from Mr. Paul Nicholson:

"Two Men of Sandy Bar' was first produced at Hooley's Theatre in Chicago. Happening to be there, at the request of the editors of the World I furnished that paper with a criticism of the play. I wrote without the knowledge of any one interested in its production. Neither Mr. Harte, nor Stant Robson, nor Theodore Hamilton knew that I had access to the World, or that I intended to write the criticism. I often met in Chicago Stant Robson, Theodore Hamilton, and some other members of the Union Square Theatre company. Mr. Hamilton frequently expressed a desire to buy from the New York press, I asked hi

A Cat in a Newspaper-Press.

A novel accident occurred in the press-room of the Mercury last night. The second page was laid on the cylinder a few minutes before 13 o'clock, and the crank turned that put the press in motion. The cylinder made a few revolutions and suddenly stopped, and the pressmen were

horrified on seeing the papers and machinery covered with blood. The first impression was, that some person had been crushed in the press. An investigation showed that a cat had crept under the cylinder, and, seeking to escape after it started, was instantly beheaded. The com-positors were over an hour in repairing the mis-chief done to the type.

CRIME

SOUTHERN DIABOLISM. MONROZ, La., Sept. 17.—Yesterday afternoon three colored men. were shot and wounded, six miles from here, by a white man named Halaway, miles from here, by a white man named Halaway, returning home in a wagon. A warrant was obtained here and a posse of white citizens went in pursuit and captured Halaway this forenoon in a briar thicket, where he had taken refuge, and which the citizens had surrounded and watched all night. He is now safely lodged in the Parish Jail. The colored people cheered the citizens along the road. Halaway is a stranger here. He came afoot from Tod's about three weeks ago. Only one man was seriously hurt. He will recover. The freedmen charged with the assassination of Evans, a planter of Moorehouse Parish, have been seen in this vicinity several times, but eluded all efforts toward their arrest, for which \$500 has been offered by his friends, but none by the State authorities.

MISERABLE BUSINESS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Sept. 17.—Montgomery
Stevens, one of the Jackson County highway
robbers, made his escape from the County Jall robbers, made his escape from the County Jali at Murphysboro Friday evening, about 8 o'clock. He had been sentenced to 25 years in the Penitentiary, taken there, and brought back to be used as a witness against his former companions. While the torchlight procession and powwow of the Democracy was going on, Stevens took advantage of the guards, who were watching the procession, and lit-out the back way, jumping a fence, having heavy shackles on his ankles. It is supposed he took a horse near by, which is missing, and made his successful escape. No trace has yet been found of him, and it is generally thought there never will be.

THE SAULT-CANAL DEFAULTERS. THE SAULT-CANAL DEFAULTERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 16.—The Hon. William B. McCreery has returned from the Sault, where he has been investigating the defalcation of the clerk, S. C. Covill, who was supposed drowned off Port Huron. Covill, before starting, took what cash there was in the safe, \$1,114. The Superintendent has made up the loss. Covill's wife and four children are at the Sault, and have received a letter from him. He is supposed to be somewhere in Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 17.—It is reported tonight that the Northfield bank robbers have
succeeded in escaping from Minnesota into Southern Dakota. A company is being formed here to start immediately for Sloux Falls to head them off.

RAILROADS.

RATES TO THE EAST. Though the roads leading from this city to the East claim that the rates from Chicago to New York are firmly maintained at 20 cents, yet it is claimed by parties who are presumed to know that such is not the case, and that cuts are constantly being made. It is stated that Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is greatly enraged because the roads connecting with Vanderbilt's New York Central make rates to Philadelphia at 16 cents, and, as it is just as easy, if not easier, for Scott to carry freights to New York than for the Vanderbilt roads to Philadelphia, the latter is said to have determined to take freights for New York at the same rates as the Vanderbilt roads take it to Philadelphia. The managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad point to the hypocrisy of Vanderbilt in claiming that he was battling for the interests of New York solely. By taking frieghts to Philadelphia at less rates than to New York, they say he is working against the interests of New York and in favor of Philadelphia.

KEOKUK & NORTHWESTERN.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 17.—A company called the
Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad was organ-Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad was organized here yesterday, the object of which is the building of a road on a projected line from here to Iowa City. The line is graded a large part of the way, but no work has been done on it for the past five years. Their purpose is to negotiate with the Keokuk, Iowa City & Minnesota Railroad Company for this road-bed, and then make a big effort to build the road. The incorporators are among the most influential and weaithy citizens of this place, and it is believed that they will put the project through. The first Board of Directors is composed of J. M. Shelley, C. P. Birge, R. H. Gillmore, A. L. Connable, S. S. Sample, D. G. Lowry, Smith Hamill, Edmund Jaeger, and J. K. Hornish.

A Little Too Fast.

Detroit Free Frees.

A favorite programme with the hotel deadbeat is to hand a large sealed envelope, stuffed with paper, to the clerk, and ask him to take care of "those \$300 for a few days." The game has been played at one hotel in this city, and the clerks are on their guard. A seedy-looking old man registered at the house vesterday, and after dinner he handed the day clerk an enveloped marked "\$180," and asked that it be put in the safe.

"You can't play that game on me, mister!" replied the clerk, and he tore the package in two. As he held up the ends his eyes began to bulge out. He had torn 18 new \$10 bills in half, and he had insulted the oweer. One reason why he wasn't at his post the balance of the afternoon was because he was pasting those bills together. A Little Too Past.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Boland, the well-known druggist at No. 53 Clark street, has made a greathit in the "Aromatis Bitter Wine of Iron." We advise those who are suffering from nervousness, impoverished blood, weakness, or impaired digestion, to try it.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays

CLOAKS AND SUITS. **CLOAKS & SUITS**

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE

CARSON. PIRIE & CO.

We call attention to a large and elegant line of Ladies' Fall Cloaks and Suits of our own manufacture, copied from the latest designs from Berlin and

Paris. HERR ROSENTHAL, from Berlin, is Superintendent of Designing and Manufacturing in our Cloak and Suit Department, and will guarantee a fit in eve-

ry instance. Ladies' Dresses and Cloaks made to order.

Ladies ordering Velvet Cloaks or Polonaises can save 25 per cent, as Herr Rosenthal makes this a specialty.

Madison & Peoria-sts.

Better Feeling in Commercial and Financial Circles, Bast and

The Produce Markets Tame, and Most of Them Easier.

Corn Is the Chief Exception—The Stock Materially Reduced.

What Grain Warehouses Shall Be Deemed Regular. FINANCIAL.

The course of business among the banks last veek was quiet, and to a slight extent unfavorably flected by the disagreeable weather. But this emporary arrest of activity did not obscure the mproving condition of affairs. The demand for ank favors has begun to feel the influence of a re-

pank favors has begun to feel the influence of a resewed activity in all branches of trade and indusry. This is not very great, as yet, out there are
abundant indications that it is the precursor of rerurning and general prosperity. In Chirecovery of confidence which must play so large
a part in the renewal of good times. The settlement here of important business and manufacturing concerns that have finally come to recognize
that this must be the centre of their operations, is
an event the importance of which is fully understood, and which has diffused more confidence in
the immediate future than anything that has hapimmediate future than anything that has hap-d for years. The discount lines of the banks show a gradual increase of business. The country demand for advances with which to move the crops continues, and as the jobbing trade of the city de-velops the amount of commercial paper offered for

velops the amount of commercial paper offered for discount increases.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent to regular customers. Rates to outside parties and on the street are 5 per cent and upwards for choice call and short-time loans.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50@60c per \$1,000 discount.

The movement of currency to the country is lessonian.

The clearings of the Chicago Clearing-Hous ink during the week are reported as follows by

Total\$19,550,588.50 \$1,675,674,46 19,650,644.77 STREET QUOTATIO

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 109%@110% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 91%@90%c on the

GOVERNMENT BONDS

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Gold opened and closed at 110%, at which all sales of the day were made. Rates paid for borrowing 2 per cent to flat. Governments steady.

Railroad bonds frm this afternoon. Rock Island

Raliroad bonds frm this afternoon. Rock Island %s fell off to 108½; Michigan Central 7s brought 107½. Sales of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas uking funds were made at 58½ to 58½. State bonds steady.

The stock market was irregular in the fore part of the day, but became active and higher during the afternoon until near the close, when the reaction set in. The advance from the lowest point of the day was ½62½ per cent, and the final reaction was equal to ½61½ per cent. New Jersey Central advanced to 23½, and reacted to 22½. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose to 78½, and afterwards reacted to 77½ 677½. Western Union advanced to 73, and closed at 73½. Lake Shore advanced to 54, and closed at 73½. Lake Shore advanced to 54, and closed at 73½. Michigan Central rose to 40½, with the last sales at 40. Pacific Mail recovered from 22½ to 23½. New York Central sold up to 103, ex-dividend. Erie declined to 101½. Northwest common to 36½; preferred to 65½; and oblose to 12½. Consolidation coal dropped from 33 to 30. Transactions aggregated 145,000 shares, of which 4,000 were New York Central, 1,500 Erie. 17,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Northwestern, 2,000 Rock Island, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 St. Pauls, 4,500 Ohios, 33,000 Western Union, 22,000 Delaware, Lackawanua & Western, 25,000 New Jersey Central, and 6,000 Michigan Central.

There was a rumor on Wall street that the New Jersey Central Railroad Company had raised \$3,000 Western Union, 22,000 Delaware, Lackawanua & Western, 25,000 New Jersey Central Railroad Company had raised \$3,000 were nor on Wall street that the New Jersey Central Railroad Company had raised \$3,000 were nor on Wall street that the New Jersey Central Railroad Company were arranging their finuncial matters very satisfactorily, but us single transaction of such importance had occurred.

Money market easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

COMMERCIAL.

1878. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875.

1876. | 1875. | 1876. 2,677 2,031 187.254 170 226,845 426

THE MARKETS. The leading produce markets were rather slower than usual on Saturday, and most of them were and easier, -the leading exceptions being corn and flour. The weather was fine, and generally regarded as more settled, which indicated larger receipts both of hogs and breadstuffs. This fact tended to depress prices, and to make buyers hold back for a further decline.

There was a fairly satisfactory movement in do-

estic dry goods, and a firm and healthy market was again experienced. Within the past two or the attendance of buyers, and our jobbers look for a brisk trade during the ensuing week. Groce-ries also were in improved demand, and prices of some of the leading lines—notably coffees, sirups, molasses, and teas—show a hardening tendency. In the dried-fruit market little change was observable. The supply of the 1875 crop is nearly exhausted, and the new crop is not yet arriving in any considerable quantities. Fish were ordered with some freedom both by the local and country trade, and were generally firm, mackerel alone displaying weakness. No important new features were noted in connection with the bagging, leather co, coal, and wood markets, trade ruling uiet all around. Oils were quoted quiet, with no important fluctuation in values. Carbon, linseed, and turpentine were strong—the latter still tending

There were no new features in lumber. The wholesale market was dull and easy, buyers still keeping away, and the yard business was only fair. A few more days of pleasant weather will doubtless quicken trade. The dealers report an active demand for salt at unchanged prices, fine being steady at \$1.30—the ruling price all through the season. The wool market was firm, and numerous buying orders were coming forward from interior manufacturers. were coming forward from interior manufacturers m-corn, hops, and hides were unchanged.

hia, 17%c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston bs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10% c for corn and 11c for wheat to New York, and 11c on corn via Buffalo to Boston. Freight engagements were reported for 10,000 bu wheat, 200,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu rye.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle furnishes the following summary of the cotton crop of the United States for two years, ending with Sent 1.

Total cotton crop for the year, bales......4, 669, 288 3, 832, 991 Spinners in the United States have taken 1, 356, 598 bales during the past year. The crop of the sea islands for the past year. 14, 998 bales, against 17,027 bales the preceding year.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS received Sept. 16, 1876: North Chicago Rolling-

Mill Company, 144 952-2240 spiegel iron.
Amount of duties collected, \$7,538.89. PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—were rather quiet, and again tended downwards. Hogs were lower, though not in large supply, and were expected to arrive more numerously the coming week, which fact brought out large offerings of product.

amercial Report gives the following as

| Pork | Lard | Hams | Shoulders | 'Afiddlet | los. | Wikend'g | Sept 14, 76 | 5, 187 | 2, 587 | 2, 683 | 554, 044 | 4, 858, 725 | Since Nov 1, 75.... | 267, 045 | 272, 267 | 57, 637 | 33, 813, 718 | 518, 428, 466 | Sme time | 74-5.... | 274, 139 | 253, 148 | 77, 344 | 35, 343, 135 | 249, 357, 262 |

rember: and \$9,225469,25 seller the year. Sumreard was nominal at 100 per 100 lbs below the price
winter-rendered.

Winter-rendered.

Winter-rendered.

Seed. We do not sell the seller on summer lots,
sile winter middles were heavy under moderate offerare, for which there was no demand. Sales were
deed of 200,000 lbs short sibs, seller October, at 8346s.

10 to summer do at 836c cash; 200 bxs shoulcited but summer do at 836c cash; 200 bxs shoulcited but summer do at 836c; 20 bxs long and short
are 10 but seller 20 bxs long and short
are, partly rer clears at 546; 20 bxs long and short
are, partly rer clears at 546; 20 bxs long and short
are, partly rer clears are following are the latest

Shoul-Short Long Short

ders. 10bs. 10ers. 10ers.

Seed. 64 85 85 94

seember, b. 65 85 94

seember, b. 55 85 94

seember, b. 55 85 85 94

seember, b. 55 85 85 85

some and short clears quoted at 50046 cash, 8540854c

icked.—Was quiet at 500c.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$10.75
BILLO for mess; \$11.75612.00 for extra mess; and
25.50206.00 for hama.
Tallone—Was quoted at 75620c for city, and 76756 for
country lots, according to condition.

67.50; common do, \$5.7566.00; sour springs, \$3.006 3.75; spring superfines, \$2.7563.25. Rye flour, \$4.00 Sales were 40 tons at \$9.00@9.25 on track, and \$9.37% free on board cars; with 10 tons from winter wheat at

Satisfactions. No. 15, 500 197, 200, 100 197, 200 198, 200 197, 200, 200 197, 200, 200 197, 200, 200 197, 200, 200 197, 200, 200 197, 200, 200 197, 200, 200 197, 200, 200 197, 200, 200 197, 200 197, 200, 200 197, 200 197, 200, 200 197, 2

ou No. 2 at 4-5468-400; 18, 800 bu rejected at 4-46-44/40; on track; and 2, 900 bu do at 4-55/64-65/6; free on board. Total, 147-800 bu.

OATS—Were again slow and easy, cash or the month averaging about \$6 lower, and the long futures were a shade off. The receipts were fair, other grain was easier, sauce sew York came in quiet, and a good many located them to expect the fair weather, which there is no state of the fair weather, which there is no state of the fair weather, which is not state of the fair weather weather the fair weather weather the fair weather weather the fair weather were considered at 536-636. September and October futures were quiet at 530. September and october should at 536/6, and seller September at 750. Sand at 596/5 in A. D. & Co. * No. 3 sold at 596/5 in A. D. & Co. * No. 3 sold at 596/5 in A. D. & Co. * No. 3 sold at 596/5 in A. D. & Co. * No. 3 sold at 596/5 in A. D. & Co. * No. 3 sold at 596/5 in A. D. & Co. * S. No. 3 sold at 596/5 in A. D. & Co. * S. No. 3

LIVE STOCK. Hops. 7, 491 14, 471 16, 103 12, 393 7, 079 8, 000 ..25,854 ..19,827 ..23,044 2,098 3,930 5,660 4,649 3,656 1,912 211

Broom-corn, hops, and hides were unchanged. Seeds were rather quiet and stendy, excepting flax, which advanced under an active inquiry and limited offerings. Green fruits were plentiful, and salable to the retail trade generally at recent prices. Poultry was dull and lower, the offerings being large for Saturday, and eggs were a shade easier. Potatoes were more plentiful and lower.

Lake freghts were quiet and unchanged at 2½ c for corn to Buffalo, and 5½ c for do to Kingston. Raif freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½ c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston per 100 tion in values amounted to 25@40c per 100 ms. Medium to good steers, weighing from 1, 100 to 1, 300 ms, suffered most, as of that class the supply was largely composed. The decline in native butchers' cows and Texas through eattle was nearly as greas, the closing prices for the former being \$2.50@2.80, and for the latter \$2.40@3.15. Some fancy beeves were taken on Liverpool account at \$5.20@2.52@5.50, and in one instance at \$6.00, but the bulk of the transfers were at prices below \$4.50. Toward the close of the week, stockers were moved out quite freely, though at very unsatisfactory prices. \$2.00@3.15 being all the feeders were willing to pay for common to prime droves averaging from 800 to 1,060 ms. There was a steady, fair demand for veals, and an ample supply at previous quotations, or at \$3.25@5.20 per 100 lbs for poor to prime. The condition of the market on Saturday was much the same as was noted for the preceding days of the week. There was no life in trade, while prices were again in buyers' favor. A good many common and medium catatic were left over unsold.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 1500 ps. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 200 to 1, 100 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 200 to 1, 100 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 200 to 1, 100 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 200 to 1, 100 bs. Medium Gr ers, weighing from 1,100 to 1,300 ma.

common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 51, 100 hs. 2.60@3.00

Stock Cattle-Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1.030 hs. 2.60@3.15

Inferior-Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers. 2.500@3.25

Biolis, and scalawag steers. 2.500@3.25

HOGS—The week opened active on Monday at 5a loc advance over the closing quotations of the previous week, but under the materially increased receipts of Tuesday the improvement was loss. Wedneaday saw little change either in the character of the supply and demand, or in values. The greatly diminished arrivals of the character of the supply and demand, or in values. The greatly diminished arrivals of the character of the supply and demand, or in values. The greatly diminished arrivals of the character of the supply and the stage of the contract of the character of the supply and the stage of the character of the supply and the stage of the character of the supply and the stage of the character of the supply and the stage of the character of the supply and the stage of the stage

The wholesale lumber market was rather dull and easy Saturday. There was a fair assortment of common stuff on sale, but buyers kept away from the docks, and only a few sales were effected. Common inch was quoted at \$8.00@12.00. Lath at \$1.1531.20, and shingles at 1.95@2.25. Piece stuff was quoted at \$7.25@7.50 for common and \$7.75 for standard cargoes from Manistee or Ludington.

The retail market was rather dull and easy. The recent bad weather has interrupted trade, and stocks at

the yards are rather large, but a few more pleasant days will probably dry up the country roads, and bring in orders. The shipments of the past week do not appear to indicate that trade has fallen off so much as some dealers seem to imagine, being but little set than for the week preceding. Below is the price listers than for the week preceding. Below is the price listers than for the week preceding. Below is the price listers than for the week preceding. Below is the price listers than for the week preceding. Below is the price listers than for the week preceding. Below is the price listers than for the week preceding. Below is the price listers than for the week preceding. Below is the price listers than for the week preceding. Below is the price listers than the price listers that the price listers that the price listers than the price listers that the price

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

LIVERPOOL. Sept. 18-5 p. m. — Cotton.—Market duil and easier at 668 3-164; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 3,300.

Breadsings—Wheat—California white, average, 28 7d (28 10d; do club, 28 10d; 10d; Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 83 3502 6d; red Western winter, 28 5d (20 6d). Thour-Western canal, 22 85 6228 6d. Corn-

Western mixed, 25s 3d@25s ed. Oats, 3s@3s fd. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas-Canadian, Son.

Protesions—Prime mess pork, 80s. Prime mess beef.
70s. Lard. 52s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 46a; short
clear, 48s 6d.
Tullow—43s 6d.
Petroteum—Spirits, 12s; refined, 18s.
Linseed Oil—24s 3d@24s 6d.
Resin—Common, 3e 3d; pale, 14s.
Spirits Purpentine—25s.
LANTWEAR, Sept. 16. —Petroteum—51M.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribura.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.— Grain—A shade firmer; trade in spring wheat checked by slightly increased pretensions of holders; sales 98.800 bu at \$1.04 for ungraded spring, \$1.05 for two loads and a half of common old No. 2 Chicago, and \$1.19 for 4,000 bu out of order No. 1 Milwaukee. Rye without change: Western quoted at 742675c for new. A more active trade reported in barley; sales of \$0,000 bu six-rowed State at \$5067140 \$1.00, nearly all to arrive. Corn without decided change: strictly prime parcels scarce and firmly held; common and inferior freely offered at figures current yesterday; sales 138,000 bu at 501687c for steam mixed, graded and ungraded; \$64688c for ungraded Western mixed; \$7458c for sall mixed; \$80 for white Western; \$90 for yellow Western; also sales of \$3,000 bu prime Western mixed, seller October, at \$90.000 bu prime Western mixed, seller October, at \$90.000 bu prime Western mixed, seller October, at \$90.000 bu prime Western mixed at \$846476c for mixed, and 426529c; for white Western and State, including one car lot of extra old mixed Western at \$256; new Western mixed at \$86448c; old do at 456859c; new white Western at \$8645c, including \$80.000 bu old No. 2 Chicago in store and affoat at 4564796c. Ocean-freights-Steady; engagements to Liverpool, by steam, 16,000 bu grain at 89d standard bu; to Antwerp, by steam, 16,000 bu grain at 10d; to Bremen, by steam, preently, 8,000 bu grain at 10d; to Bremen, by steam, preently, 8,000 bu grain at 10d; to Bremen, by steam, preently, 8,000 bu grain at 10d; to Bremen, by steam, preently, 8,000 bu grain at 10d; to Bremen, by steam, preently, 8,000 bu grain at 10d; to Bremen, by steam, preently, 8,000 bu grain at 10d; to Bremen, by steam, preently, 8,000 bu grain at 10d; to Bremen, by steam, preently, 8,000 bu grain at 10d; to Bremen, by steam, preently, 8,000 bu grain at 10d; to Bremen, by

by steam, 16,000 bu grain at 1944 standard bu; to Antwerp, by steam, 16,000 bu grain at 104; to Bremen, by steam, recently, 8,000 bu grain at 105 marks.

Provisions—Pork lower, closing barely steady and duli; sales of 400 brls new mess on spot at \$17.00, and 20 brls family mess at \$19.00; also 750 brls new mess, sellers' option for the remainder of the year, at \$15.50 (\$15.35, closing at \$15.55(\$15.60; October quoted at \$16.75 bid and \$16.75 aked; for October \$16.75 bid and \$16.90 asked; at the second call for September \$17.25 asked; for October \$16.75 bid and \$16.90 asked; and for the remainder of the year \$16.55 bid and \$15.60 asked. Middles firm; lard decidedly lower, closing steady; sales of 100 tes prime steam on spot at \$10.80; also 1,220 tes for October at \$10.456 10.35, closing at \$10.50; 3.250 tes for November at \$0.50(310.00; closing at \$9.00;14; 5.00 tes sellers' option for the remainder of the year \$9.85(9.75, closing at \$9.67%; at the second call for October \$10.40 bid and \$10.70 asked; for November \$9.85 bid and \$9.02% asked; for the remainder of the year \$9.60 bid and \$9.70 asked.

**Sugar—Dull and unchanged, at \$1600 for fair to good refining; 91%c for prime, and 91/60101/26 for centrifugal. No transactions.

**Tallove—Firm and fairly active; sales of 60,000

in claimed. Molasses duli and heavy. Rice steady with a fair domain—dulet but firm; crude, 14½c; refined, 26; cases, 30-31c; haphtha; civ. 14c. 26; cases, 30-31c; happtha; civ. 14c. 26; cases, 31-31c; happtha; cases, 31-31c; happtha; civ. 14c. 31-31c; happtha; happ

Whisky-\$1.10%.

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
Sept. 16.—Petroleum—Less firm;
refined, 25% 238c; crude, 19c.
Seeds—Clover seed scarce at \$10.00; timothy, \$1.75@
1.80; flax seed, \$1.50.
Flour—In good demand and strong; extra, \$4.50;
Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, \$6.00@6.75;
State, \$5.75686.35; hig grades, \$7.00@8, 25c.
Grafin—Wheat firm; red, \$1.10@1.18; amber, \$1.20
61.25; white, \$1.25. Corn—Yellow, SwebCc; mixed,
540.57c. Oats in demand and active; new, 34@40c.
Whisky—In good demand: Western, \$1.12.
Provisions—Mess pork, \$17.25@18.00. Lard, \$11.00@1.150. 11.50.

Butter—Firm; New York State and Bradford County,
Pa., extras, 29@33c; firsts, 23@25c. Cheese-Firm: Western fine, 104-6114c.

Eggs-Western fresh, 24625c.

Receipts-Whest, 24,000 ou; corn, 88,000 bu.

Shipments-Corn, 71,000 bu.

Shipments—torn, 71,000 bu.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged.

Four—Active but not quotably higher.

Grain—Wheat active but lower; No. 2 red. fall,

11.1661.1654 spot; \$1.1694 October; No. 3 do. \$1.0654

bid spot; \$1.054631.0594 September. Corn form and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 41564196; spot, 4136; No. 2,

8456 Lil September. Rye arm and unchanged at 61c.

Barley firm and unchanged; Texas, 80c; Nebraska, 6566

343c 113 September. Rye drm and unchanged at 61c. Barley firm and unchanged; Texas, 80c; Nebraska, 656 70c; Whisky—Steady and unchanged; \$1.08. Provisions—Pork steady with a good jobbing trade for \$17.75. Lard quiet; city steam, 10%c asked; sales to arrive at 10%c. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon unsettled and lower at 7%csc, 9%cs9%c. 10%c 10%c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, none: barley, 3,000 bu; hogs, 960; cattle, 350.

LOUISVILLE. Sept. 16.—Cotton—Steady, with fair dedemand at 11c.

Flour—Active, but not quotably higher.

Frois—Active, but not quotably higher.

Frois—Active but not quotably higher.

Milk—Active, but not quotably higher.

Milk—Active, but not quotably higher.

Frois—Active but not quotably highe

BALTIMORE. Sept. 16. - Flour-quiet, but firm and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat steady, firm and unchanged. Corn—
Western mixed firmer at: 56% 66 %c. Oats scarce and
firm: white Westero, \$56% 60; mixed do, \$1635 c.

Provisions—Quiet and unchanged. Lard—Refined, 12c. hutter—Firm; Western, 21@26.
Petroleum—Easter, but quotably lower.
Confee-Strong and unchanged.
Whisky—Steady at \$1, 11.
Heccipis—Wheat, \$0,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu.
Shipments—Wheat, \$1,000 bu; corn, 97,000 bu.

Recepts—wheat, Studion: Corn. 46,000 bu.

**Rolledon: Toledo.

Toledo.

**Toled

10%: System and firm; \$1.08, Butter—Firm and unchanged.
Butter—Firm and unchanged.
Boston, Mass. Sept. 16.—Ffour—Firm: Western superflue, \$3.5024.00; common extras, \$4.5025.00; winter wheat. Ohio, Indiana, and Mingan, \$5.7526.00; thouse of the state of

644c. BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Grain—Wheat scarce. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed Western, 524c; Toledo do, by sample, Sic: Kansas, Set. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley dull; 3 cars, by sample, Western, 56c. Canal Freights-Firm; Sc for wheat, 5%c for corn, 3%c for casts to New York.

NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
\$2.3562.50.

Bucon Stronger at \$2.35.22.50.

Bacon-Stronger; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 10%c; clear, 11%c.

Others unchanged.

Monetary-Gold, 110%c; sight exchange on New York,

premium; sterling exchange, brokers bills, 533%. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The package trade in prints and worsted dress goods continues active, and stocks are very light. Brown and bleached cottons are in steady request and firm. Cheviots active, and medium grades closely sold up. Oriental robes will be advanced to 8c Moi day. Woolen goods in steady demand for small lots. Shawis and skirts fairly active. WOOL. Boarox, Sept. 16.—The demand for wool is quite active, manufacturers being free purchasers, with more or less speculative inquiry. Prices are a shade higher for fleeces. The tendency of the market for all kinds is upward. Ohio and Pennsylvania medium and extra, 37640c; XX and above, 430434c; Michigan fleeces, heavy and choice X, 33557c, mostly 35660c. Combing

and delaine fleeces in demand and quite firm at 39@45

PETROLEUM. muns, Pa., Sept. 18.—Petroleum—Crude dul settled, at \$3.00 at Parker's; refined steady an and unsettled, at \$3.00 at Parker's; refined steady and quiet at 26c, Philadelphia delivery. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16.—Petroleum—Market un-

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Prop David Ballentine, Bay City, lumber; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries; prop Coilin Campbell, Ludington, lumber; schr Wolverine, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. W. Doane, Bay City, lumber; schr Mary Nau, Muskegon, lumber; schr Bay City, lumber; schr Mary Nau, Muskegon, lumber; schr Bay Chay, lumber; schr J. W. Dones, Muskegon, lumber; schr Tom Paine, White Lake, wood; schr Flying Cloud, Green Bay, lumber; schr A. Frederick, Holland, wood; schr North Star, Muskegon, lumber; schr Tri-Color, Holland, stoves; schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. Michelson, Ludington, lumber; schr John Tibbetta, Muskegon, lumber; schr Robert B. King, Racine, lumber; schr Potomac, Oconto, lumber; schr Hippogriff, Escanaba, pig iron; schr lumber; schr Hippogriff, Escanaba, pig iron; schr Eliza Day, White Lake, lumber; schr W. A. Hawkins, Portage Pier, bark; schr James Mullin, Man-istee, lumber; schr Surprise, Portage Pier, bark; schr Lena Johnson, Ludington, lumber; schr Jes-sie Phillips, Manistee, lumber; schr Jennie Lind, Lake Shore, wood; schr Lucia A. Simpson, Lud-ington, lumber; schr Maine, Ludington, lumber; schr Ithaca, White Lake, lumber; schr Iver Lawscaler analyses as \$10.00 also 750 bris new mess, seller's option for the remainder of the year, at \$15.50 621.5.5. closing at \$15.505415.00. October quoted at \$16.75 bid and \$14.00 asked; at the second call for September \$17.25 asked; for October \$15.75 bid and \$10.00 asked; at the second call for September \$17.25 asked; for October \$15.75 bid and \$10.00 asked; at the second call for September \$17.25 asked; for October \$15.75 bid and \$10.00 asked; and \$10.0 son, White River, lumber; schr Seth, Ludington, lumber; schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber; scow

FREIGHTS. CHICAGO.—There was a moderate demand for ressels at 2%c for corn to Buffalo, and 5%c for do vessels at 2½c for corn to Buffalo, and 5½c for do to Kingston. The charters were: The schrs B. Hanscom, Wells Burt, and Delaware, corn to Buffalo at 2½c, and prop Idaho, wheat and rye to do, through rate. The L. Ellsworth and Lady McDonald for corn to Kingston at 5½c, and the Cleveland and H. T. Church, corn to Ogdensburg. The prop Portage was chartered for 50,000 bu wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 3½c. Capacity of local charters estimated at 10,000 bu wheat, 170.000 bu corn, and 10,000 rye. In the afternoon the Ohio for 24,000 bu wheat on private terms, and 22,000 bu corn at 2½c to Buffalo.

Defrort, Sept. 15.—Grain freights were firm, under a moderate inquiry for vessels. Wheat to Oswego. 4½c; to Kingston, 4½c; to Buffalo, 2c; to Cleveland, 1½c. Whittaker & Co. report the prop Prussia, wheat to Montreal at 8c.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—There is quite a large lumber-fleet at the market.... The schr Bigler is undergoing re-pairs at Beu Eyster's North Side dry-dock.... The pairs at Den syster and the Vessel-Owners' Towing company of this city several hundred dollars for towing done in 1875, and for this slight negligence the Company was mean enough to have the vessel tied up at Milwaukee last Saturday... The schrs Truman Moss, Otter, and Petrel were stripped Saturday and laid up for the season....The masters Saturday and laid up for the season... The masters of vessels find no difficulty in shipping crews for \$1.25. The Annie O. Hanson paid the above amount, and not \$1.50, as reported in the evening papers Saturday. The schr Barbarian also left Saturday, and easily shipped a crew for \$1.25. There are a few madcaps who are trying to influence sailors to strike unless they get \$1.50, but as there are so many sailors idle at present, and anxions to get work, there is not the least danger of a strike... Messrs. R. K. Bickford & Co. have chartered the schr Lotus to zet a cargo of dry lumber at Ashland on Lake Superior, 70 miles this side of Dulath, for \$3 per 1,000. The schr John Bean, Jr., belonging to Capt. David Dail, is also reported to have been chartered to get dry lumberat the same place, and for the same rate... The scow Mocking Bird was chartered a short time ago from her owner by the Captain at \$2 a day, and the latter has tried hard to make some money out of her. Last Saturday, however, he came to the conclusion that he was not able to make \$2 a day out of her, and therefore gave her up to the owner... Capt. George Gilman, of the corner of Wells and South Water streets, came quite near being killed Friday. He was driving along Fifth avenue, between South Water and Lake streets, and while turning out to let the street-car pass his buggy was upset on a pile of bricks, throwing him against the moving car with considerable violence, and spraining his left leg and bruising his face severely.

PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Port Hunon, Mich., Sept. 17.—Down—Props
Dean Richmond, Atlantic, City of Concord; schrs
Maid of the Mist, D. E. Bailey, Neille Gardner, Loveland, Pensaukee. Ur-Prope Cuba, Wenona, R. Holland, Winslow, Graves and consort, Yosemite and barges, Egyptian and consort, George Kind and barges; schrs Dolphin, Sea Bird, Sweetheart, Warmington, Crosthwaite, Monguagon, Morning Star, Home, Albacore.

WIND—Northeast; brisk, Weather—Cloudy, with rain.
Several vessels and propellers are detained here on account of the weather.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE.—The prop St. Louis has laid up at Buffalo to get a rebuild. She will come out in the spring substantially a new boat.... The water has lowered 14 inches at Toronto since the 1st of in the spring substantially a new boat.... The water has lowered 14 inches at Toronto since the 1st of July, and steamers are compelled to steer clear of the Eastern Gap.... The barge Dana, which went ashore a few days ago near Grindstone City, is reported to have gone to pieces. About 250,000 feet of her cargo of lumber was saved.... The prop Ontonagon is still ashore in Lake Erie, near Colchester, and is reported to be fast breaking up and going to pieces. She is owned by Eapt. Blodgett, of this city, and is insured for \$10,000... A special to the Detroit Post from Port Dalhousie says: "The schr Perry White is reported lost on Lake Erie and all hands drowned. No particulars to hand yet. It is to be hoped that this brief announcement has but little foundation."... The tug J. U. Masters, after about three hours' work, succeeded in palling off the schr Mary, ashore at Rondeau, Lake Erie. The Mary was not njured... The Detroit Post says: "A fire broke out in the hold of the prop Asia yesterday morning, while she was lying at her dock at the foot of Griswold street, and it created considerable excitement for a time, but was easily extinguished with the aig of the pony-engine. The fames were discovered near the boiler. Damage light. The Asia left later in the day for Duluth on regular time.".... Capt. Gaylord, of the stmr Canisteo, reports having passed the dead body of a man floating about three miles northwest of the Middle Sister Island, but, owing to the heavy sea, no attempt was made to get it. It passed quite close to the vessel, and looked as though it had been in the water some time.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Entr., Pa., Sept. 17.—The equinoctial storm has reached Erie. The lake has been on the rampage all oay. The storm is now at its height. Five fishermen were caught in the gale and drowned. Arrived, the stmr China, schr Annie Sherwood. Cleared for Chicago, stmrs Philadelphia, Japan; barks Erastus Corning. William Jones. Have heard of no other disasters.

EDUCATIONAL.

ADAMS ACADEMY. QUINCY, MASS.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, I.L. D.,
Chairman of Board of Managera
WILLIAM R. DIMMOCK, I.L. D., Master. WILLIAM R. DIMMOCK. LL. D., Master.
The design of the echool is to prepare boys, in the
most thorough manner, for the best American Colleges. Boys from this Academy have been this year
admitted to liarvard. Yale, Brown, and Ambersi Colleges. There are nine teachers—all gentlemen of
ability and experience.
There is a preparatory class for those too young for
the Academy; and the instruction given is careful and
systematic, designed to fit the pupils thoroughly for
the higher work of the Academy. No pupils are received under 10 years of age.
The Master (with his family) and the Assistant
Teachers reside in the Academy Boarding School; and
the younger boys have each a separate alcove in a large
dorunitory that communicates directly with the Master's bedroom. Boys can also be boarded in private families. For catalogues address the Master.

PARENTS & GUARDIANS
THE U.S. SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY, for 1876, 210 pages, just issued, is
compiled expressly for intending school patrons, wherein may be obtained all the information relating to the
better class of scholastic institutions in the country,
necessary to the selection of such a one as they may be
in search of, without the inconvenience incident to the
sunal means of collecting the same. Complete List of
Schools and Colleges, Description of Location, Railroad and Hotel Facilities, etc.

Map of the United States, showing the exact location
of the Schools represented.
Pupil's Railroad Expense from home to the School selected will be paid by this Burean.

Mailed Free to parents and others having children to
educate upon receipt of postage (8 cents). At the office,
free. To others not wishing it for the purpose stated,
so cents. T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, National
School Bureau, Domestic Building, Broadway and Fourteenth-st., New York, N. Y.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE And English Training School. STATE-ST., S. E. COR. WASHINGTON

Largest institution of the kind in the United States rorough instruction. Excellent discipline. Commence to the city. Good boarding places for students where out of the city. Can select any branches. Address or circulars.

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An English and Classical Day School, furnishes there out to be remarked to the Primary and Intermediate Denartments are accurately instructed in the common brances, and it the Collegiate Department may prepare for business oscientific pursuits, or for admission to any College of University. Native German and French teachers the struct in their respective languages. Pupils of bots sexes have equal advantages in all departments. Tenti year begins Sept. 11. For circulars address H. H. BABCOCK, Principal, 11 Eighteenth-st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE. Central Park, New York City, for boys and young gentlemen of 7 to 20 years. Boarding and Day School, College, Business, West Point, and Scientific Schools. French. German, and Spanish carefully taught and spoken. Building new, the best of its kind. Twenty-second year begins Sept. 18.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Select the Best School for Your Boys. Belect the Best School for Your Boys.

The Irving Institute, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 12. Thorough instruction and training. The following gentlemen are patrons of the
School: B. P. Fairchild, 342 West 57th-st., New
York; Mr. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer Erie Railway, New York; the Rev. George M. Stone, D. D.,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Circulars from
A. ARMAGNAC, Principal.

DICKINSON HOME. Lake Forest, Ill. This Select Family School for boys from S to 14 years begins Sept. 27. It will, for the coming year, be under the direction of Mrs. J. M. Gillispie, recently connected with the N. W. University, to whom applications should be addressed. Charlier Institute for Young Ladies,

Will reopen September 26. A few boarders will be taken. Pupils prepared for the Harvard Examinations for Women. Circulars can be had on application, or at Putnam's. Mile. SOPHIE LENZ and Professor M. J. DRENNAN, Principals. MISS R. S. RICE,

NO. 454 NORTH LA SALLE-ST. English, French, and German. Boarding and Day School, for young isdies and children, opens Sept. 11. Kindergarten Department in charge of Mrs. L. H. CARPÉNTER. MADAME O. DA SILVA and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with callsthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Rev. THEODORE INVING, LL.D., Rector, 21 West Thirty-lecond-st, New York, reopens Sept. 27. Dr. Irving's class in the Study of the History of the Fine Arta, begins in November.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

Entrance Examinations, Sept. 20 and 21, at 94. m.

For Catalogue and recent Entrance Papers, apply to SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass. ORTH SIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 308 Chicago-av.

Term opens Sept. 25, 1876.
Address or apply daily, 12 to 2 p. m.
CECIL BARNES. A. B.,
Master. POCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—
Nyack-on-Hudson; beautiful situation, pleasant
nons, course of study full and thorough. Miss J. E.
Johnson (late Principal Weils College) Lady Principal.
Albert Wells, A. M., Principal. M EDEMOISELLE D' OREMIEULX AND MISS
Keith (well known formerly as Mrs. McCauley's
School), French and English boarding and day school
for young ladies reopens Sept. 25, No. 277 Madison-av..

New York.

HighLand Milltary Academy, Worcester, Mass., prepares its graduates for commanding
positions in common and scientific pursuits.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL, GERMANTOWN,
Pa.—The fall assion of 1876 will open Wednesday,
Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principal. MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Batavia, N. Y. NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military School, Northfield, Vt. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. We are selling at greatly re-

duced prices, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, CLARENCES, COACHES,

COUPES, and COUPELETS,

CUIPELS, and COUPELETS,
Our Patent Counterbalanced Front
FIVE-LIGHT LANDAUS & FALLING FRONT BERLIN COACHES
are the leading Carriages of the day,
and, for beauty of design, simplicity, and thoroughness of construction, are unsurpassed. The Falling
Fronts to both are nicely counterbalanced by a Spring (which arrangement is Patented"), and can
with each be lowered and raised
with the finger. with each be lowered and raised with the finger.

We guarantee our work to be FIRST-CLASS, and to please in every particular.

*No infringement of our rights under the above patent, will be allowed. H. KILLAM & CO., 29 Chestnut-st., New Haven, Conn. C. O. TEN BROEKE is our Agent in Chicago.

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The spiendid vessels on this favorite route for the strength of the period vessels on this favorite route for the strength of the per No. 43, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows. France, Trudette, Saturday, Sept 18, 4 pm. "Perelre-Danre, Saturday, Sept 28, at 9 a. m. St. Germain, Reculoux, Saturday, Sept 30, g. p. in. Precipe Danre, Saturday, Sept 30, g. p. in. Principal Company, Se

National Line of Steamships.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st. Hoboken, Eastes of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, arst cabin, \$10; second cabin, \$40, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight or passage apply to

2 Bowling Gr Great Western Steamship Line From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

ARRAGON, Symons Saturday, Sept. 30

CORNWALL, Stamper Saturday, Oct. 14

Cabin pasage, 570: Intermediate, \$45; Steerage, \$50.

Excursion tickets, \$120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, \$25. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark st., Michigan

Central Hallroad.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.— Saturday on cepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted. Lar. i Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAT.
Ticket Omdes, 62: Chark-st. (Sherman House) and 73
Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the decor.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-si., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket-office, of Clark-si., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

Mail (via Main and Air Line) 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m.
Day Express. 9.00 a. m. 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation 4.00 p. m. 10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (alaly) 5.15 p. m. 9:00 a. m.
Frand Rapids and Muskegon.
Morning Express. 9.00 a. m. 7:30 p. a.
Night Express. 9.00 a. m. 7:30 p. a.
Night Express. 9.00 p. m. 6:50 a. m. † Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily, CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison at bridge.
Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. *12:20 p.m. * 0: 0 n.m. St. Louis & Springdeid Ex. * 9:00 a.m. * 9:05 p.m. St. Louis & Springdeid & Texas * 9:00 p.m. * 7:40 a.m. * 9:00 p.m. * 7:40 a.m. * 10:00 a.m. * 4:05 p.m. * 9:00 a.m. * 4:05 p.m. * 9:00 a.m. * 4:05 p.m. * 9:00 a.m. * 8:05 p.m. * 9:00 a.m. * 8:05 p.m. * 9:00 a.m. * 8:05 p.m. *

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arriva

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUJ, RAILROAD Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 88 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot. | Leave. | Arrive.

Milwankee Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Day Express.

Wisconsin, lowa, and Minnesota Thro
Sota Express.

5:05 p. m. 11:00a. m.
Night Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Night Express. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st,
Ticket Office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOY RAH, ROAL Depots, foot of Lake-st., Irrilana-av., and Sixteenth-sts., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticker Offices, 20 Clark-st., and at depots.

• Rr. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.
Ticket Officea. 83 Clark-st. Palmer Hou
Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building. Leave. | Arrive.

Day Express—Pullman Draw-ing-Room Sieeping Cars, to New York without change... Atlantic Express—Pullman PalaceDrawing-Room SieepceDrawing-Room Steep-Cars and Hotel Cars...... 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. Only line running the hotel cars to New York. CHICAGO & PACIFIC BAILROAD.

 Eigin Passenger
 8:45 a. m.
 5:25 p.m.

 Byron Passenger
 10:30 a. m.
 4:00 p. m.

 Igin Passenger
 4:15 p. m.
 9:30 a. m.

 Furner Park Passenger
 6:40 a. m.
 6:30 p. m.

 Freight
 4:30 a. m.
 5:00 a. m.
 PITTSBURG. PI. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILBOAD. rains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). | Leave. | Arrive. 8:52 a. m. § 8:10 a. m. § 5:06 p. m. § 8:10 p. m. § 9:55 p. m. § 4:40 a. m. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket
office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive. LARE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwankee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) 9a. m. Saturday Boat don't leave until. 8p. m. daily (Sundays excepted). 7p. m. daily (Sundays excepted). 7p. m. for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted). 7p. m. days excepted). days excepted) 10a. m. Saturdays Boat don't leave until 111/2 p. m. For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Tuesday and

MEDICAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Frankiin-sts. LUCA HUSPIER, EUR. W SEMBLE ON & FIGHALISTON.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving Immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that B. AMES has stood as the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Sensitinal W can meanight losses by dreams, pimple on the face, lost man-hood; can positively be cured. Leddes wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patents. A book for the million, arriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases who should marry-yours and parjors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James has 30 James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. 107 p. m. Sanday. 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

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comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kann' Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and car of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, afferding actean synopsis of the impestiments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' exprience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. Alik, office and residence of East Tenther, Services

REE It Is Needed

The Extortio Article Mus

Prime Cost of Profits of

The Petty Amo Obtained i

Saloon-Kee

Mysteries How the Most De to Be

Beer is growing to b

is already the most po-ing when the Great Ar lutely refuse to waste ely refuse to waste on so vulgar a beverag immolate himself on Gambrinus. When the mankind will be bou imbibation, and Mon and marry the Widow his occupation will be have disappeared in concerned France to on so vulgar a bever concerned. France, the esprit," will doubt that were traditional in Huon of Bordeaux, an evermore. British con to brew and drink in calling it beer the phonix of barley corn, and whisky, which of fashion, bids fair to ompetition with its s In a MSS. of Sha Library, some years a markable interlineation Hamlet has his renco ghost. It was found point where the feeli Prince were supposed piritual visitant as fo Hamlet-Oh, go and i

It was not upon tyoung Roscius founde insanity, though he meidering its entire inc Fortunately, on a sibrarian discovered the ate of nobl undergraduate of noblaccess to the manuscri The consumption of well as in Central Euro stantly increasing. Po-idea of THE AMOU Chicago is not much eity than any other of the statistics here! July, 1875, and July,

July, 1875..... August, 1875..... September, 1875.... October, 1875.... Total -

This represents simp

breweries inside the cit county. Most of the these breweries is consu is well known, large of product of the two cit. annually by the people for every man, woman, Figures, it has been lie, and in this case pa have them strictly a taken carefully from office, in the United ing, by a TRIBUNE re THE UNIVERSALITY having been thus estable to enter into any discudemerits. The ultra-to-doubt stand aghast at these figures. They drinking,—which, by the term, and has a total from drunkenness,—vincrease in the populat prejudices against most away by the tide is this city exceptional good in Cincinnati, St. In the country districts hoscome so general sin become so general, sir it cannot stand long

and in a thin populati mand for the article t

ers to maintain a fresh The beer-drinker wi

NOVEL FIELDS I of his favorite subjection to town, from country to country, he test and compare the duced at each point beer has a great deal o color is light; in ano normal tendency to fi are unusually commontant endency to fi are unusually commontant of the coeasion there is a su sometimes there is a at another occasion there bitter flavor;—all the course modified by a course modified by a cor manner of drawi itinerant beer-drinker long voyage, and meet companions of former invariably put to him vivials is, "How for this, or that, of they do not bore him to whether he visited a or picture gallery; who or picture-gallery; v to express a curiosity a
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All this merely illus
in the subject of beer
interest is minetally

in the subject of beer interest is wide-sprea How to make beer, wh cheaper, and how to m are questions in which manity are interested, ed because both affect, and the other as to his man or non-drinker is better beer becomes, to properties and the saloon-keeper is the cheaper he sell it, the more custo comprise nearly all the world of beer-dom ma BBRR HAS A STAND
It retails at a certain if
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ate. In Vienna six kr
Bavarian kreutzers, in
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changes in each, an
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drinker. In ger rai if
the continent one buy BEHR HAS A STAN

gradually lessening or lair exterior, while u glass deceptively arra finnocent drinker

CENTRAL RAILROAD. Leave. | Arrive. Air Line) 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. modation 4.00 p. m. 10:30 a. th. daily 5.15 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m.

9.00 s. m. * 7:30 p. m. * 9.00 p. m. * 6:50 a. m. * 8.00 p. m. * 6:50 a. m. Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. ‡ Dally. N & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO
Y & DENVER SHORT LINES.
es: Side, near Madison-st. bridge.
At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive E & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Leave. | Arrive.

6:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 11:10 a. m. 110:20 p. m. \$5:40 a. m. AUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD ner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Clark-st., opposite Sherman House. sota Thro' 8:25 a. m. * 7:30 p. m. *10:00 a. m. * 4:00 p. m. • 5:05 p. m. •11:00a. m. t 9:15 p. m. 2 7:00 a. m.

IB CENTRAL RAILROAD, ke-st. and foot of Twenty-seco. 124 Kandolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive. 6:40 a. m. 8:45 p. m. as Ex. 8:45 n. m. 67:30 a. m. as Ex. 8:46 a. m. 8:45 p. m. as Ex. 8:46 a. m. 8:46 p. m. as Ex. 8:48 a. m. 8:40 a. m. 5:30 a. m. as Ex. 8:35 p. m. 67:30 a. m. Express. 8:35 p. m. 67:30 a. m. as Express. 8:35 p. m. 67:30 a. m. as City Ex. 9:30 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 40:30 a. m. 5:45 p. m. 61:45 p. m. 61 INGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD, S.St., Indiana.av., and Sixteenth-Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59

Leave. | Arrive. or Passeng'r * 7:25 a. m. * 7:40 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 3:45 p. m. eavenworth, loseph Exp. *10:30 a. m. * 7:30 p. m. * 3:15 p. m. * 7:35 a. m. 4:15 p. m. *11:20 a. m. *5:30 p. m. *8:35 a. m. (Sunday)... 1:00 p. m. 10:10 a. m. for Omaba 10:00 p. m. * 6:55 a. m. *4:00 p. m. *4:00 p. m. *4:00 p. m. *4:11:20 a. m. *4:11:2 wenworth, sch Exp. - 10:00 p. m. ‡ 6:55 a. m. commod n *11:00 a. m. * 2:05 p. m. commod n * 6:15 p. m. * 6:45 a. m. *10:00 p. m. ‡ 7:40 p. m. Ex. Saturday. ; Ex. Monday.

AND CHICAGO LINE.

Clark-st.. Palmer Hor

pot, Expodition Building. Leave. | Arrive. 8:50 a. m. 8:10 a. m. 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. cars to New York. O & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

dicago-avenue and Larrabce-street. 9:45 a. m. 6:25 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 4:30 a. m. 5:00 a. m. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. | Leave. | Arrive. -Fast Mall | 9:00 a, m. | 7:00 p, m. | 5:15 p, m. | 6:30 a, m. | 3:00 p, m. | 9:00 a, m. | 10:00 p, m. | 8:00 a, m. | 5:05 a, m. | 5:05 b, m. | 10:00 p. m. § 8:00 a. m. 5:05 a. m. • 5:05 b. m. bted. § Daily. † Saturday excepted.

MORE & OHIO RAILROAD, in Exposition Building, foot of Mon-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 8:52 a. m. § 8:10 a. m. 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. 9:55 p. m. § 4:40 a. m. ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILROAD, an Buren and Sherman-sts. Tickes Clark-st., Sherman House.

th & Atch Ex *10:00 a. m. * 3:45 p. m. * 5:00 p. m. * 9:35 a. m. * 10:00 p. m. * 6:50 a. m. E NAVIGATION. DRICH'S STEAMERS.

tc., daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a. m.
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acepted).
The many statements of the second of the seco n't leave until 10 s. m. i Lake Superior, Tuesday and fanistee, etc., Tuesday and

cor. Washington & Franklin-sts. tate of Illinois for the express purletiate relief in all cases of private,
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The state of the most successful of the most

R.KEAN AUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, ties of lectures delivered at Kann's, New York, on the cause and cure as, showing indisputably how lost ned, affording a clear synopsis of the Tage, and the treatment of nervous, being the result of 20 years expenses. Address the author, DR. L. didence 51 East Tenth-51, May Year. It Is Needed in Beer as in Politics.

REFORM.

The Extortionate Price of the Article Must Come Down. Prime Cost of the Liquid, and the

Profits of the Brewers. The Petty Amount of Consolation

Obtained for Five Cents. A Saloon-Keeper Reveals the

How the Most Desirable of Reforms Is to Be Achieved.

Mysteries of His Trade.

Beer is growing to be the national drink. It is already the most popular. The time is com-ing when the Great American Guzzler will absointely refuse to waste any of his shining talents nutely refuse to waste any or his similing talents on so vulgar a beverage as champagne, but will immolate himself only at the nobler altar of Gambrinus. When that millennial epoch arrives mankind will be bound together in a unity of imbibation, and Monsieur Mumm may go off and marry the Widow Clicquot for a living, for his occupation will be gone. At least, it will have disappeared in so far as this country is France, the land of the grape and "esprit," will doubtless cling to its customs that were traditional in the days of Orlando and Huon of Bordeaux, and will consume wine forevermore. British conservatism may continue to brew and drink a sour ale and persist in calling it beer. But in America the national tastes are so forming that to-day the phonix of barley is rising over the ashes of corn, and whisky, which is rapidly wearing out of fashion, bids fair to perish altogether in the

competition with its sturdier antagonist.

In a MSS. of Shakspeare in the Bodleian Library, some years ago, was discovered a remarkable interlineation in the passage where Hamlet has his rencounter with the paternal ghost. It was found that at that particular point where the feelings of the unfortunate Prince were supposed to be worked up to a high pitch of excitement and grief, he addressed the spiritual visitant as follows:

Hamlet-Oh, go and take beer! It was not upon this expression that the young Roscius founded his theory of Hamlet's young Roscius founded his theory of Hanner's insanity, though he might have done so, considering its entire incongruity with the text. Fortunately, on a strict investigation, the librarian discovered that the line was a forgery, having been skillfully inserted by a wit-loving undergraduate of noble birth who had obtained because to the manuscript. undergraduate of noble birth who had obtained access to the manuscript.

The consumption of beer in this country, as well as in Central Europe, is enormous and constantly increasing. People generally have no

THE AMOUNT CONSUMED.

The AMOUNT CONSUMED.

Chicago is not much more of a beer-drinking sity than any other of its size, and yet what are the statistics here! Between the months of July, 1875, and July, 1876, the following number of barrels of beer were sold here, according to the regular returns of the Internal Rovenue Department:

July, 1875...... August, 1875...... September, 1875.... October, 1875.... January, 1876. Pebruary, 1876. March, 1876.

lie, and in this case pains have been taken to have them strictly accurate. The above were taken carefully from the books of the Revenue-office, in the United States Government Build-

office, in the United States Government Building, by a Tribune reporter.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE USE OF BEER having been thus established, it is not necessary to enter into any discussion as to its merits or demerits. The ultra-temperance people will no doubt stand aghast at the revelation afforced by these figures. They indicate an increase in drinking,—which, by the way, is a very different term, and has a totally different signification from drunkenness,—vastly in advance of any increase in the population, showing that the old prejudices against moderate drinking are being swept away by the tide of public opinion. Nor is this city exceptional. The same ratio holds good in Cincinnati. St. Louis, and New York. In the country districts the use of beer has not become so general, since, from its very nature, it cannot stand long without becoming stale, and in a thin population there is not enough demand for the article to induce the saloon-keepers to maintain a fresh supply. ers to maintain a fresh supply.

The beer-drinker who travels finds continu-

The beer-drinker who travels finds continually

NOVEL FIELDS FOR INVESTIGATION
of his favorite subject. As he passes from town to town, from State to State, or from country to country, he has opportunities to test and compare the various qualities produced at each point. Here he finds that the beer has a great deal of body, there that the color is light; in another place, there is an abnormal tendency to foam; again, the glasses are unusually commodious or diminutive; sometimes there is a superfluity of cork; yet, on another occasion there may be a sour flavor or a bitter flavor;—all these conditions being of course modified by accident of climate or time or manner of drawing the cask. When the itinerant beer-drinker returns home from his long voyage, and meets in his old haunts the companions of former days, the first question invariably put to him by the assembled convivials is, "How did you find the beer in this, or that, or some other place?" They do not bore him with anxious queries at to whether he visited such and such an abbey, or picture-gallery; whether he saw the "Psyche" of Titlens in the Belvidere, or the "Madonna" in the Louvre, nor do they express any desire to hear a graphic description of the field of Waterloo or the Liebengebirge. But they never fail to express a curiosity as to the quality of Bavarian beer, and the size of glasses in ordinary use in the estaminets of Frankfort.

All this merely illustrates the interest taken in the subject of beer by the populace. That interest is wide-spreading and all-pervading. How to make beer, which is already cheap, still cheaper, and how to make good beer better yet, are questions in which a large proportion of humanity are interested. The drinker is interested because both affect him, one as to his poket, and the other as to his palate. The temperance man or non-drinker is interested because, the better beer becomes, the less intoxicating are its properties and the healthier it is. The saloon-keeper is interested, because the cheaper he can afford to NOVEL PIELDS FOR INVESTIGATION

comprise nearly all the classes into which the world of beer-dom may be divided.

BEER HAS A STANDARD MARKET VALUE. It retails at a certain invariable price, however greatly the cost of its manufacture may fluctuate. In Vienna six kreutzers, in Munich eight Bavarian kreutzers, in Cologne two groschen per glass. But though the price is not far apart in any of these cities, the size of the glass changes in each, and this brings in another factor to vex the soul of the philosophic beer-drinker. In general it may be stated that on the continent one buys twice as much beer for half the money as he can in America. Here for five cents is sold what is known under the very general term of a glass of beer. That glass may be large or small; it may have a large top and a gradually lessening diameter; it may present a lair exterior, while underneath is a mass of glass deceptively arranged so as to mislead the innocent drinker with the idea that he is getting a good deal of beer, when in fact he is getting a very small quantity. The most generous of the normally sized glasses contain only half a pint. "Schooners" don't count in this category. The bona fide "schooner" is double ordinary size, but there are many pretenders which are not "schooners" at all, but only over-sized "glasses" with a false bottom.

TABSTING IT.

The writer took the pains yesterday to procure a beer-glass, such as is used in the better class of saloons, and had it carefully measured by filling it with water. A half-pint of water

filled it up to within a quarter of an inch of the brim, leaving room for only about a gill more. Now, as is well known to the beer community, the saloon-keeper or the bar-tender never fills a glass with beer. He turns the spigot in the cask, so as to allow the beer to run rapidly into the glass, and by the time the latter is half filled with beer the foam is already running over the sides. Here then, at the very start, is manifestly only a half glass of beer, for which the customer has paid the price of a whole glass. If the customer is in a hurry, having an engagement on the Board of Trade or at the opera, he probably does not wait for the beer to settle, but at once raises the glass to his lips, blows out a portion of the froth, and then proceeds hastily to dispose of the beer underneath. If, on the other hand, he be a frugal man, and have plenty of time at his command, he will set the glass down upon the counter. neath. It, on the other hand, he be a frugal man, and have plenty of time at his command, he will set the glass down upon the counter and wait for the foam to merge into the more solid liquid, he meanwhile leaning one elbow carelessly upon the bar, and conversing with the barkceper or any chance acquaintance who may be present.

It is seldom that a glass drawn from the keg, after being allowed to settle, is more than three-fourths full. That may be relied upon.

This suggests again the proposition for cheaper beer.

and drivers is not a small item, and yet it does not amount to much when spread over 100 or 1,000 barrels of beer. Probably 25 cents a barrel would be a fair estimate. This leaves to the brewers a profit of \$2.50 per barrel, or 25 per cent on their business, which is undoubtedly a larger profit than is made by any other ordinary legitimate, manufacturing business. No larger profit than is made by any other ordina-ry, legitimate manufacturing business. No brower ever grows poor. The extent of his sales may be large or small; yet he always has a margin sufficient to yield him a fair income on his capital, without counting in the fact that there is always a market for beer, and that he can always dispose of as much as he can procan always dispose of as much as he can produce. Even supposing the most unlikely case that, by reason of some combined prejudice on the part of the saloon-keepers in his neighborhood he cannot sell to them, in that circumstance all he has to do is to hire a store, put in a counter and a keg of beer, and, presto! he finds himself selling his own beer and getting two profits, wholesale and retail. The practice is not uncommon among brewers, even without any incentive such as is above mentioned, but only with the desire of making more money.

Leaving the brewers, however, to the pangs of remorse, and the twitching of conscience aroused by reflecting upon their gross covetousness, it remains to discuss the last and most important division of the subject, namely, as relating to

THE RETAIL DEALERS.

It might be added just here, before quitting the brewers, that the latter could easily afford to drop in their price at least \$1 per barrel, which would still leave them an ample interest on their investment.

Speaking of interest, what can be of greater interest to the student of human nature than the saloon-keeper! He is at once traditional, historical, and national. Each country, each age has its own fashion of bar-tenders. Even the Greeks, clothed with their poetical imagery (they seldom furnished any other clothing), the graceful Ganymede and Hobe, and described them as serving up gin to select parties of the gods. What a difference between them and the landlord of Shakspeare's time, with his "Fair round belly with fat capon lined."

In this country, the typical saloon-keeper has a Teutonic accent and a hoarse voice, and duce. Even supposing the most unlikely

time, with his "Fair round belly with fat capon lined."

In this country, the typical saloon-keeper has a Teutonic accent and a hoarse voice, and when he leans upon the bar with both eloows and talks politics to his admiring constituents, what picture can be more charming or more worthy to be immortalized by the brush of a later Hogarth! And, as far as that is concerned, the whole interior of a low Western saloon is well worth representing. The same characters reappear continually in all, having only slight variations of dress or complexion. It is not necessary to catalogue them, they are so well known. One of the above-mentioned constituents has kindly furnished the following poetical contribution, which, as it is ditted from the Washingtonian Home, evidently is intended as a temperance song. It is entitled:

Men evening shadows cluster,
And on the town descend,
"Tis then we love to muster,
Each with a chosen friend,
And seek thy halis, Gambrinus,
Where, with a mag between us,
Our sorrows quickly end,

Not one has ever known us

Not one has ever known us
But truthfully can say
That wealth has ne'er a bonus
To bid us from thee stay;
For in thy halls, Gambrinus,
We find the glass to wean us
From grim care and dismay.

I once had lots of money
And sweethearts by the score,
But now I'm not so tony,
My sweethearts are no more.
They thought, ha, ha, Gambrinus,
That they could come between us,—
I showed them all the door.

I think I did love Molly; She was a pretty dear.
But then she asked, what folly!
That I should give up beer.
I swore by thee, Gambrinus,
That naught should come between us,—
She went off on her ear.

That naught should come between us,—
She went off on her ear.

What, tho our clothes be rusty,
Our hats be out at crown.
Our boots be worn and dusty,
Our whole appearance "down"—
We'll drink to thee, Gambrinus,
And naught shall come between us,
Tho' fortune smile or frown.

The above effusion is not exactly apropos, and
is therefore admitted to this article. Anything
relating to beer possesses an interest in the
mind of a beer-drinking community, even if it
represents only one phase of the question, and
that unfairly. It may be assumed without argument that people are not rendered habitual
drunkards by the use of beer, nor need their
"clothes" get "rusty," nor their "whole appearance down." It is well known that in beerdrinking countries there is much less drunkenness than in any other. But it is not necessary
to drag the temperance question again into this
discussion. There is no law to prevent loaters
from drinking beer any more than gentlemen.
It remains to be seen whether the saloonkeepers can, at the present cost of beer,
REDUCE THE RETAIL FRICE.

Beer is bought by them in barrels, halves, quar

established price. The most common size in use is the quarter-barrel, costing \$2.50.
Yesterday the writer interviewed a saloon-keeper. The latter stated the cost per barrel to him, which was the same as above given.

"What I want to get at is the profite."

"Die profeets eh! Vell, I gid dem to you. Vat you vant of dem profeets?"

"I want to publish them in the newspaper."

"Oh, maccaron!! Sacremento! No!"

"Yes!" persuasively.

"No," obstinately.

"Yes," pleadingly.

"Vell, you go aheat an' I answer you vat I know,—butdon'youputmynamein!!!!!"

Here is the substance of the saloon-keepers' revelation. He pays \$2.50 for a quarter-barrel, delivered. That quarter-barrel yields him 130 glasses of beer at five cents per glass, making \$6.50 receipts, or a profit of \$4. The profit on a barrel is thus \$16.

"But don't you even get more than 180 glasses ont of a keg!"

"Not many times," mournfully shaking his head, "mine custom ees all von den gounty officials, ant dey must haf full glasses or none at all, ch."

"But," he continued, "eef you comes in here mit Fritz ant Hans ant everypody mit a crowd, an you says, 'Shon, you gifs me ein glass bier all arount,' den I gets not so much bier in der glasses as if you comes in here all alone and you says, 'Shon, you gifs me ein glass bier.'"

"When there is a crowd like that, giving orders pretty fast, how many glasses can you get out of a keg!"

"Well, soundlmes hundret forty, somedimes hundret futly."

It would seem, looking at these figures, that there is a large profit on the sale of beer by the glass, and so there is. Why, then, are not the saloon-keepers all getting rich! Simply because, like many other branches of trade, the saloon business is overdone. There are too many of them. The license books at the City-Hall show the existence of nearly \$0.00 saloons in this city. All have to live, and as they cannot all sell enough beer to make a living on small profits, they are obliged to charge the present excessive prices in order to get along. One of the first steps towards r

The Moonlight Drive of the Four-in-Hands ---Jealousy---Picnicking--Pigeon-Shooting etc.---A Pool and Her Folly.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—Perhaps the most beautiful entertainment as a spectacle that has come off in Newport this season is the picnic that has just been given by the wife of the Austrian Consul-General at New York, Mrs. Havemeyer. It was given at Bryer's Farm, in Middletown, a place of the most unboun capacity in the way of sylvan delights. It has been the scene of unnumbered festivals of this nature, but it is safe to say that never before was there such a picuic on the old grounds. Neighboring visitors or residents who take a peep at these fine doings no doubt get a better picture of the thing than the fine people who par-ticipate in the fine doings; for a little distance lends the proper enchantment,—gives the proper "view" point. But, near or far, this Havemeyer picnic was in all ways a scene of enchantment. Mr. Havemeyer is

THE OWNER OF ONE OF THE FINE COACHES, "on hand" for the occasion to carry guests to and from the city. After the picnic it was proposed to have a moonlight drive, but, on the point of carrying this into execution, the rare rain of this season came smartly down, and a rain of this season came smartly down, and a little different programme was arranged. There was no gala drive, but the fair excursionists who drove home, by the "Four," went inside and not outside, displacing the liveried footmen or coachmen who are usually stowed away inside on fair days, when the fashion is for the invited guests to see and he seem in all the slow they can make row the

usually stowed away inside on fair days, when the fashion is for the invited guests to see and be seen in all-the glory they can muster on the top seats of the coach. But these gay children of Fortune are not to be cheated out of their pleasures and plans so easily. They go inside for the rain, but they only wait for the sunshine. So, on this occasion, they gathered up their flounces and furbelows, and betook themselves to a luxurious retreat. But one night, when the sky was clear and the moon apparently made to their order, out they all come finer than ever, and up and down they go at a rattling pace, heralded by the bugle's notes, over the beautiful roads of suburban Newport. This time the coachmen are in their right places out of sight, and the gayly-dressed ladies present a wonderful appearance, decked out in the most conspicuous and even bizarre array which can be chosen, an array so markedly in contrast to the mode colors of the past few years that even by moonlight the effect is striking. Farmers and other country folk come out of their doors and gaze curiously at these coaches and their gay freignt as they flash by, curiously, but not with wonder;

THEY HAVE LONG CEASED TO WONDER AT THE FASHIONABLE VAGARIES OF THE "SUMMER

the rural districts will give to a twist of ribbon, or a calico dress, and the opposite grace which the strists who has all the ideas of the world of taste at her finger-ends, and the meaning is apparent. So these fine invaders produce, not simply through their modiste, but through their own cultivated eye and knack, endless changes, and combinations, and effects, which often, independent of any actual cost, are bewildering to the looker-on for the beautiful surprises of becomingness. When the day comes for art to be studied in dress, as it will come, then little Miss Obscurity, who lives out of the reach of fashion, will find herself in a position to do something better than sniff her nose with envy, and will no louger cry her eyes out because Mrs. Millefleur's daughter puts her in the shade.

But to return to the picnic question, which is certainly studied as high art here, I want to tell of another picnic of less pretensions than the Havemayer grandeur, yet which fully exemplifies my art theories. It was on the grounds of a pretty and tasteful private place, and the guests numbered not over 40. On a wide green lawn here and there were placed little tables, these tables arranged with trays, which were filled with fruit and flowers so combined that the effect was of MINIATURE HOTHOUSE.

Rugs and mats of the gayest hues were spread upon the grass, and an open tent or awning was so draped and wreathed with flowers and gay shawls, that it looked like a Tunisian bower. Chairs, footstools, cushious, and lounges were brought from the house, and set about under trees or tent-awnings until a kind of out-door housekeeping on the continental suggestions seemed not only delightfully possible, but immediately realizable in this Indian-summer weather. And here too is a much cheaper way of partygiving than the elaborate indoor crush and dress aflairs, though to be sure the table under the great tent can be as costly as the purse will admit. But the crush and dress are out of the question. And the other might the Havemeyer y

be the last game.

Of late the hideous pigeon-shooting has broken out anew, which suggests the old couplet. SATAN WILL FIND SOMETHING STILL FOR IDLE

"SATAN WILL FIND SOMETHING STILL FOR IDLE HANDS TO DO."

These idle hands have done very well this summer at their polo, and hurdle, and other active games of skill. But pigeon-shooting! "Fine business isn't it?" said a young lady scornfully, to one of the interested the other day after a match had come off. The young gentleman thus addressed laughed patronizingly, and remarked, "Oh, women can't understand such things; they never do!"

"Can't they! No, I suppose not, until they get down to the level of the shooters!" was the instant response. A stiff little breeze sprang up between the two at this, and I came away with the social barometer at storm weather, and a prospect of

was the instant response. A stiff little breeze sprang up between the two at this, and I came away with the social barometer at storm weather, and a prospect of disaster somewhere to somebody.

But all girls are not so sensible or so plucky. To show what fools they can be on the other side of the question,—though I don't know that it needs any showing.—hear this: "Oh, you've been to the pigeon-match. How can you bear to shoot the dear little birds!" Edwin, thus appealed to by Angelina, who is all the time smilling up in his face as if "the dear little birds!" Edwin, thus appealed to by Angelina, who is all the time smilling up in his face as if "the dear little birds!" were the last thing of consequence, and he and his wicked, delightful ways alone of importance, replies with full consciousness of her admiring inner consciousness of

HIS FOWER AND GREATNESS:

"Yes, a great game,—a \$500 cup shot for, and—but you won't understand."

"Oh, yes, yes, go on, tell me; I like to hear about these naughty, dreadful things you men do," with another shot from the eye-batteries, and "the dear little birds" clean out of sight. And I presume Edwin went on and told this charming Angelina about the charming game he had witnessed, and that she cooed and purred like the biped and quadruped of the feathered and furry tribes she apily represents. Edwin is not so stupid, by the way, as the Angelinas think. He knows her tricks and her manners, and he knows, even while he is flattered by her putting herself at his feet to please him, that the only thing genuine about it is her desire to please at all hazards. He is by no means taken in by her foolish little ignorances, which assumes to be "womanly." And the proof of this, if it is wanted, lies in the fact that the plucky young woman who decidedly snubs her admirer for his interest in their little set.

So MUCH FOR A FOOL AND HER FOLLY!

And what with all these gay doings, the season holds on, and though pole goes out, and the yachts as a squadron give us the go-by, and the steeple-cha

close until the 15th, or perhaps later, and the Aquidneck keeps open doors until November, if not through the winter. N. P.

CRITICS AND ACTORS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The little spat between Bret Harte and the critics regarding his "Two Men of Sandy Bar" has given a little zest to things theatrical during the past few days. The critics pitched into the piece severely, which called out a letter from Stuart Robson, who paid \$6,000 for the play, wherein he said the critics abused the piece because he refused to bribe them. Bret Harte not only indorsed this very general statement, but supplemented it by the assertion that, if challenged to do so, he would go upon the stage of the theatre and give the names of the critics who had attempted to blackmail him. This put the critics on their mettle, and several of them have publicly requested, or, rather, demanded, that he make good his threat. Possibly he will do it; probably he won't. It is a popular thing for authors and actors to accuse their critics of being bought, and to threaten dire revenge, but it is seldon they are able to prove their words. A number of years ago, a new play by John Brougham was brought out at the Winter Garden. It was a failure. Old John Dyott, then a popular "old man," contributed much to the disaster. "Doesticks" was dramatic critic of the Tribune, and scored poor John severely, charged him with not knowing his part, and of introducing stupid "gags." Dyott was furious. Next day he published a card in the Heraid, charging the critic with personal malice, with falsehood, and everything else bad, wholing up with a threat to sue the Tribune for libel. That night the Tribune sent a short-hand reporter to the theatre to take down verbatim every word Dyott spoke, and compare it with the printed copy of what he ought to have said. The result was damning to Mr. Dyott, and, as he got wind of what had been done, nothing more was heard of the libel suit. In fact, that effectually used up Mr. Dyott, and, as he got wind of what had been done, nothing more was heard of the libel suit. In fact, that effectually used up Mr. Dyott, for he never played another engagement in this city.

It is an awkward thing to fight against the newspapers. Mr. Harte and Mr. Robson would find it more to their advantage to heed their admonitions, and salopt a conciliatory rather than an aggressive po critics pitched into the piece severely, which called out a letter from Stuart Robson, who paid \$6,000 for the play, wherein he said the

and the property of the control of t

MRS. SWISSHELM.

The National Flag in the Southern States.

An Incident at Atlanta, Ga., on the Fourth of July, 1874.

Temperance in Germany --- Everybody Drinks, but Nobody Gets Drunk.

The Whole Temperance Movement in America a Mistake.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. LEIPZIG, Saxony, Aug. 1.—In commenting on the Hamburg massacre, you say: "We do not know how it was in Augusta, but in Savannah, last January, the anniversary of Lee's birthday was celebrated as a public holiday, and all the white independent companies turned out on dress-parade. We have also been told that among all of them, with a profusion of State flags, regimental standards, and company ban-ners, not a single Union flag was to be seen." ners, not a single Union flag was to be seen."
In 1874 there were 80 volunteer companies in Georgia, all armed by the United States, and of these only four would carry the Union flag, or take part in any parade in which it was carried. On the Fourth of July of that year, there was a celebration in Atlanta. I forget the exact number of these companies that ber, but think it was 40 of these companies that were assembled in the public square, when two white companies marched in carrying the na-tional flag. There was A STORM OF GROADS AND HISSES.

Every one of the companies assembled refused to take part in the procession if that flag were carried in it, and the officer in command ordered the companies to furl it and take it down.
They refused to do so, and a parley was held.
After talking and reasoning, the matter ended by the two offending companies being permitted to marchout of the square, and carrying their

flags with them.

Their being allowed to go away without fur ther molestation was a triumph of the law-andorder party, while there was a feeling of universal indignation among Georgians for the Yankee insolence which had unfuried that

hated emblem in their midst.

I had the facts from two eye-witnesses of the scene, and, if I dared give their names, they would carry conviction with them; but they are still in Atlanta, and feel that their lives would not be worth a day's insurance if it were known that they had turned informer, and betrayed the secrets of that Southern prisonhouse to the hated North, which is to

used and deceived to the utmost.

There is a question much discussed in the United States, and on which it seems difficult to come to a definite conclusion; and this is the effect on public morals of WINE AND BERR DRINKING.

During the almost four months we have spent in this old city, I have been keeping my eyes wide-open, and asking questions, to see what I could see, and hear what I could hear, on the subject. One American gentleman tells me there is drunkenness that I do not see, dens in which bad whisky is sold, and crimes growing out of it. Another, with equal chances for knowing, says there is next to no drunkenne in Germany; and I am sure that both are honest

in their statements.

One has long been committed to the Temper ance movement at home, and it would be a reance movement at home, and it would be a reversal of all old opinions, and an acknowledgment of a grave error on his own part, and on the part of the men and women he most reveres, to learn now that all our Temperance effort has been worse than the old battle with the wind-mill. The other looks from another stand-point. They are equally temperate and reliable, and differ so widely that I can but state the difference. I have seen several men who have acted as if they were not sober; but they were singing, and all but one seemed to be students. I hear voices of men on the street at night who seem to be carousing, generally singing, and think they are probably not sober, or they would be in bed; but I have not seen one man stagger on the street; I have

not seen one man stagger on the street; I have not seen one man shake with that palsy which marks this vice with us; I have not met one of those livid, bloated, poisoned faces whosees at every turn in America.

The men who seem to drink most get

The men who seem to drink most get

RED AND ROUND AND MERRY.

There are no gereens at the saloonwindows. Men do not seem to dodge into
dark corners to get a drink, but have their table
and chair in the most public place they can find,
as if it increased their enjoyment of their wine
and beer to have other people see them drink it.

There is no more idea of sin or shame connected with drinking beer, or wine, or brandy,
or whisky, than tea or coffee. All the disgrace
is in getting drunk. Our kind neighbors see us
take tea with our evening-meal; know we are
neither strong nor well, and exclaim, "Ne.a.
thee! nein thee!"—shake their heads and shrug
their shoulders; make signs that we are sick;
and say, "Sei krank!"—musst bier trinken."

When I look at them, fat and rosy, jolly and
kind, and know that they take one or two bottles
of beer every day, and behave quite as well as
the folks who fill their stomachs with ice-water
and other temperance-beverages; know they
never have headache, or dyspepsia, or liver-complaint,—I preach no sermons on the use of intoxicating beverages, but try my best to take
my beer and be thankful.

I go up and down street, and look into fill the
houses and all the faces. About every fourth
house has a restaurant; for they are large
blocks, and eight or ten families live in one. The
windows of these drinking places are open, and
I see men in them. Very often one has a little
child with him. I have never seen or heard a
brawl in one of them; have never seen or heard a
brawl in one of them; have never seen a woman
who looked as if she ever had been drunk; have
not seen a case of squalid poverty, or a streetbeggar.

All my informants agree that there is not, in

not seen a case of squalid poverty, or a streetbeggar.

All my informants agree that there is not, in
any German city, "a slum." There is

NO PLACE LIKE THE FIVE POINTS,
into which the finianed work of saloous in our
country is drained. There is no quarter devoted to vice, and it is impossible they can
manufacture drunkards, as we do, without having some place to put them.

Weighing carefully all the evidence I have
been able to gather, it indicates to my mind
that our whole Temperance movement has been
a mistake. It has made the liquor-trade so far
disreputable that it has driven thousands of
decent men out of it, and brought thousands of
rogues in. These have poisoned the liquors;
while all carry it on with more or less of the
feeling that it must pay, not only a living profit,
but for loss of character; and this leads to all
devices for making liquor cheap and selling it
dear.

Acain, it has made men ashamed to drink.

perjury easy: and certainly have not decreased the evil of intemperature

JANE GREY SWISHELM,

A Professional Opinion.

Oincinnali Gasette.

The following anecdote is submitted to professional gentlemen who give evidence before Coroners' juries:

A witness for the prosecution in a murder case was thus questioned by his Honon:

"You say you saw the man shot at and killed!"

"Yes, sir."

"You said, I think, that the charge struck the deceased on his body, between the disphragm and the duodenum!"

Witness—"No, sir; I didn't say no such thing. I said he was shot between the hog-pen and the wood-house."

AMUSEMENTS.

ALL READY --- EXPOSITION.

DEXTER PARK.

Monday, Sept. 18, GREAT MATCH AGAINST TIME FRANCISCO PERALTO, the Great Mexican Rider, will attempt the wonderfor

105 Miles in Five Hours, for a special purse of \$2,500, and an additional \$1,000 in case he accomplishes the feat, Peralto to use 20 of the California Mustang Horses employed in the great races at Fleetwood Park, New York; Suffoik Park, Philadiphia; Beacon Park, Boston; Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I.; all the principal Fastern tracks, and last on the Northern Ohio Fair Grounds, Cleveland, O. Race to commence at 1 o'clock. In case of bad weather next fair day. Admission to track, \$1.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18,

13 new stars; 18 leading artists retained, forming a combined organization of 31 specialty stars. The Boissetts, air in number, in their great act, The Cornets of Sianche Selwyn; Ben Giffolt; the Francisco Manche Selwyn; Ben Giffolt Selwyn; Ben MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18, rand benefit to Assistan Note.—In active preparat Ladies' night Thursday.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND Who will appear EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE in his great impersonation of COL MULBERRY SELLERS. "THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

Next Week-THE COURIER OF THE ALPS, in which is the principal members of the company will appear.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

THE FAMOUS

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS,

Beaded by the Peeriess Ethiopian Comedian, BILLY
EMERSOS. Great success of N. C. GOODWIN, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, and during the week; an
entire change of bill. Every set, song, bollad, and
sketch, new. First time of the original local sketch,
THE SIGNBOAND DEMOLISHEE, or the Ambitious
Mare, Friday, Sept. 22, Benest of J. G. RUSSELL. HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

MONDAY, Sept. 18. Every evening at 8:18. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:15 p. m. First appearance of the greatest of character actors, SHERIDAN and MACK, and the favorite song and dance artists, BAKER and DOYLE. A great treat this week, HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. Double Company of Chicago and Milwaukee.

John Hart, Rilly Rice, Fayette Welch, Charles Gard
ner, Percy Ashton, George Merrill, E. M. Kayne, R

yrell. Double Quartette and Voos' Orchestra. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Monday, Sept. 18, Prices reduced to suit the times—15, 25, and 50 cents.
No extra charge for reserved scats.
MATINEE 1 ICES—15 and 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. The Galaxy FOR OCTOBER

NOW READY. CONTENTS.

Nomination and Election of Abraham Lincoln. Account of his Administration. No. 2. By Gldeon Welles.—War Memoirs. By Gen. G. A. Custer.—"Yet Hath My Night of Life Some Memory." By Mary L. Ritter.—Madcap Violet. By William Black, Author of "A Princess of Thule," etc.—Reprisals. By Josephine Pollard.—Octavius Brooks Frothingham. A Skerch; By Edmund C. Stedman.—Art Applied to Life, Seen at the Centennial. By Charles Wyllys Elliott.—The Squire and His Daughter. By A. J. H.—On Reading Shakspeare. By Richard Grant White.—The Kindergarten. By Frederick Whittaker.—Chevtchenko, the National Poet of Little Bussia. Arraneed Prom The Revue des Deux Mondes. By John Austin Stevens.—A Terrible Revenge. An Episods of the Spanish War. By E. W. Very. Only to Live. By F. W. Bourdillon.—Drift. Wood. By Philip Quilibet.—Scientific Miscellany.—Current Literature. Nebulæ. By the Editor. CONTENTS.

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GOOD-WILL OF THE BUSINESS

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IN OHIO AND MICHIGAN,

FOR SALE BY TENDER

the 18th of October, 1876, receive tenders to chase of the whole or portions thereof. Ter addressed to Watter S. Lee, Esq., Teronto, C. The extensive business of Worthington quarrymes and manufacturers of Block stone, has been carried on for twenty-one y now in full operation, extending over the Ur and Canada. Their chain of quarries equip the modern improvements in tools and manufactured representations and shipment, manufactured and sold in one year (in blockstune). FOURTERS TROUSARD EIGHT changeable. The texture is me and homogenous, without flaws, iron, or clay holis. These qualifications are rarely found in as great perfection combined in our stone, and are such as fully warrant the high reputation if enjoys.

List Or A FEW OF THE BUILDINGS EXECUTED WITH

Amisust and Brownhals Sanderoys from views Quansias.—Custom-House and Post-Office, Sandusky, O.; Court-House, Savings-Bank, National Bank Buildings, Cleveland; Boody House, Toledo; City Hail, Moffal's Block, Wayne County Hank, Detroit, Mich.; Capital Building, Landing; W. G. Fargo Dwelling, Burfalo; Fowers' Block, Rochester; Pank Block, Syracuse; State Capitol (interior work), Albany; Custom-House and Capital County of the County of the County of the Capital County of the Capital County of the Capital County of the Capital Capital County of the Capital County of the Capital C

in Book 18, pages 523-4, —known as the Construction of the Constru PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEM'TS.

thence sheet to a 20-feet roadway of the east ginning aide, 23sr., Ohio—(7.) This Quarry, formely called Afall Quarry, is about 35 miles from Brwohelm, this thing over a mile northeast of Amheret Village. He is southern Easiroad by a switch. Its blockstoe is of first-class quality, many fine buildings shaving been erected of it exclusively. It produces every gr known in Northern Ohio, and is excelled by none as a grind-stone quarry. It is made up of portions of lot50 and co in Amherst forwards, and coutains about 25acres. The entire machinery has been in use only a fewycars, and is in good order. The equipment consists of nearly and one small grindstone lathe. I forty-horse powers gine and boiler operating 2 wire-rope riggred dericks and one small grindstone lathe. I forty-horse powers stone; I large lathe for turning grindstones, and derricks, I scythe-stone robbing-bed, I office. I takesmith's shop and tools, a tool-houe, 5 double againgle frame dwelling-houses, 2 holsting gears, a.

ricks. I scythe stone rubbing-bed. I office. I kelesmith's shop and look, a too'h-buse. 3 double ag aingie frame dwelling-houses, 2 hoisting gears. c.,

(c. (c. (c.)) Business Office at North Amberst and conters.

(D) The residue of a term of 80 years in a lease dead 30th March. 1885, recorded in Loraine County Recoig of Leases, page 28, from Henry Mirthe and wife to Jog
Worthington, of a portion of Lot 6 in Amberst Tow, aship, containing three acres.

MICHIGARY QUARRY.—(10) This contains about it acres at Grindstone City, Huron County, Mich., in Town ship 16, north of range 12 cast, described in a deed from W. H. Cooper and others to John Worthington, recordcit wol. D... P. 467 of Huron County Hegistrar's office. It is about six miles from Port Austin, The product is the finest cutiery stone found in the United States. For farmer's use this sione has no equal, and finds a resaly sale throughout the United States and Canada. The acythe-stones are well known by the brands of "Star," "Huron," etc., and have an enormous sale. The machinery, dock buildings, houses, etc., are new and in the best condition. A sale veri underlies the whole property. There is a dock I, 80% feet long, with an average width of 25 feet, having upon it a store warehouse SOXD. There are four small stone lather; one large 60 which turns out grindstones weighing from 2,000 to 6,000 pounds each; one kitchea stone lathe; one seythe-stone factory, containing two gangs of asws; one rubbing-bad; one specific, four derricks, a blacksmith's shop, I double frame dwelling-houser in the states.

SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
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Be careful to buy only the Genuins.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit, is in the city

There will be a meeting of the staff of Gen.

McArthur at the Grand Pacific at 7:30 ock this evening. Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest pon Ernest T. Diefendorf, a young man 32 cars of age, realding at No. 434 West Adams treet. The verdict was death from epilepsy.

The noonday prayer meeting to-day will be held in Farwell Hall and conducted by the Rev. A. Youker. Subject: "Taking the Multitude." George C. Stebbins will have charge of the sing-

than two cents a pound for poetry. Three is the most we can get from the rag-deal-rhich leaves a sufficiently small margin of

A newly-born babe of Dora O'Brien, at No.
223 Washington street, was the subject of a
Coroner's inquest vesterday, which developed
the fact that the child had died from want of

he Wisconsin editor who announced that he did give his paper at the usual rates, payable in Tilden and Hendricks are elected, now a postscript to the notice to say that he give a liberal discount to subscribers who in cord-wood, potatoes, or apple-sauce.

They were drilling the awkward squad of the Pirst Regiment the other evening and the commander gave the order, "Charge!" whereupon one of the defenders of his country, who as a drillan is not unconnected with mercantile pursuits, exclaimed, "Who'll I charge it to!" A farmer drove into St. Louis last week and the price paid for produce and bean-poles, fle his wife swapped a dozen of eggs for a arter of a pound of tea, a big darning-needle, i a row of pins. The local papers are exult-

The doctor said it was one of the finest little ris he had ever seen, and she said, "Thank eaven! Because it can't be called Samuel Time!" Poor woman! She does not know that it designing husband has decided on the painte and appropriate appellation of Columbia intennial.

A Milwaukee man, who may be called a mate-falist, proposes to utilize the bodies of the lead in industrial processes. He would use the lead in similar purposes, and tan the skins nto leather. The ears of the Sentinel man alone, he says, would, when thus treated, yield the material for five pairs of top-boots.

alone, he says, would, when thus treated, yield the material for five pairs of top-boots.

The Chicago-Florida Association held a meeting at the Atlantic Hotel Saturday evening. This Association now numbers some thirty or forty members, destined for Florida. A committee has been selected to visit Florida during this month and select a location for the formation of a settlement. A number of energetic men have taken hold of the enterprise, which bids fair to be a great success. Their meetings are held every Saturday evening.

Since Demosthenes Hildreth's return, Friday evening last, his confrere, Cicero, alias George, White, and Hildreth's brother have been doing the city. The trio are making an active canvase, visiting the various friendly districts by wards. Saturday evening the Eighth and Tenth Wards were visited, and yesterday the old haunts of the Tenth were well patronized by them. It is said that Hildreth has already begin to lay the ropes for a re-election to the Council next spring from his ward.

ON THE ROAD.

The following dispatch was yesterday received from the Odd-Fellows who are on their way to the grand Centennial celebration of the Order in Filiadelphia:

Rindelphia:

BER Park, Md., Sept. 17.—5 p. m.—The

tage Battalion I. O. O. F. excursion arrived

b all O. K. Splendid accommodations were

siabed along the entire line by the Baltimore

hie Railroad Company. A sumptuous banquet

served to about 350 at the Deer Park Hotel. It

sining hard, and we could not parade. The

alion remains here two hous.

battalion remains here two hous.

A CENTENNIAL PICNIC.

Pacific Garden, No. 1069 Milwaukee avenue, was given over yesterday to the picnic of the Union Belge, a society composing many of our best French citizens. The organization was started about one year ago, and has proved the means of banding together many of the French residents for benevolent purposes. Mr. G. Delkars, the President, deserves great credit for his intelligent management, during which a yeart amount of benevolent work has been accomplished. The proceeds of yesterday's picnic, which was somewhat centennial in its character, were de-

picnic, which was somewhat centennial in its character, were devoted to the relief of the poor and deserving Franch of this city. All day long the grounds were filled with crowds of patriotic Frenchmen, with their wives and little ones, and the hours were spent in regular holiday style. The usual picnic sports combined to make the programme attractive, and in the afternoon there were patriotic speeches by Mr. Demars, Mr. T. E. Lambert, Mr. H. Thetreau, D. Halle, and others. In the afternoon the Union was joined in the celebration by the St. John's Baptist Society, the French Mutual Society, and the Lafavette Society. Altogether there were over 500 people present, and the exercises passed off most pleasantly.

sternoon the Union was joined in the celebration by the St. John's Haples Society, the St. John's Haples Society, the Society and the carcieros passed off most pleasaily. If the strain of the strain of the study of parliamentary law, present, and the carcieros passed off most pleasaily. If the strain of the s

Schotte, who made a brief and hospitable address, extending the courtesies of the Association to the Club and their guests. Among the latter were delegations from Joliet, Princeton, Dubuque, Madison, Milwaukee, and Highland. There were plenty of wine, music, and toasts, and speeches were made and toasts offered until the party were hoarse.

There were plenty of wine, music, and toasts, and speeches were made and toasts offered until the party were hoarse.

At 1 o'clock the shooting commenced. It was not particularly fine at first, but the men warmed up after a little, and did some excellent work. The prizes offered amounted to \$1,500 in money, about \$750 worth of cupe, plate, and silver ware, and a bushel or two of medals. The medals are distributed among those who make 12 centres, and the other prizes will be given to the men making the best totals. In a little pavilion just outside the shootinghall the presents were displayed with taste and fine effect.

Besides the shooting, there is a contest in ten-pins, for which money prizes ranging from \$70 to \$5, and amounting to \$300, are offered. The struggle was not particularly brisk, and Bartenschlager and Hartke took the lead, each having made 39 points.

In the hall, John Meunier, of Milwaukee, made 18 centres; Martin Grau, of Chicago, 16 centres; Wartin Grau, of Chicago, 16 centres; There was a grand march around the grove, and at 3 the assemblege was addressed by Mr. Floto, who made a most happy speech.

It was nearly 5:30 when the crowd assembled

the grove, and at 5 the assembling was addressed by Mr. Floto, who made a most happy
speech.

It was nearly 5:80 when the crowd assembled
again, and marched to the cars, and at 6:30 the
majority of the people were back in Chicago,
though some remained on the grounds. Taken
all in all, the excursion was one of the pleasantest that ever went out of the city. There was
not an accident nor a cross-word to crook the
harmony that prevailed, and, apparently, the
party enjoyed the bright day and the varied entertainment as they deserved. A man named
Bender organized a little side-diversion. Stretching a rope from the windmill to a stake about
300 or 400 feet off, he mounted it, and went
through some clever acrobatic performances. A
collection was taken up and panned out pretty
well.

well.

To-day and to-morrow there will be interesting exercises to enliven the contest, and to-morrow the prizes will be awarded.

EIGHTH PRESBYTERIAN.

ITS FINANCIAL CONDITION. After the services in the Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Robey streets, were concluded yesterday morning, Mr. Fay made a statement of the present financial difficulties in which the church was involved

. It was feared that the Rogers Park Philoma-thean Debating and Literary Society would not 'see another meeting, but the doubts have been dispelled and the Society is now entering upon a new career of prosperity. Ever since its formation the Society has been infested with a member named Peter Hopkinson. Mr. Hopkinson was a young gentleman engaged in commercial pursuits (in connection with a yard-stick and a counter), and had given his days and nights to the study of parliamentary law. When his boarding-house took fire he saved his copy of "Cushing's Manual" first, and then went back for his trunk. He kept a portrait of

of the Chair is sustained. The meeting will come to order, and the order of business will be proceeded with." Mr. Hopkinson rubbed his eyes, glared, bit a chunk out of his left arm to see that it was not all a horrid dream, and then with a despairing shrick fied from the house, a raving maniac. Thirty-seven of the fairest daughters of Rogers Park thereupon contended for the honor of seeing the quiet young man home.

THE GERMAN DRAMA.

OPENING OF THE SEASON. The opening of the German dramatic season at the New Chicago Theatre last evening was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations, and augurs well for the success of German dramatic art in this city. The theatre was crowded with the elite of the Germans, all of tions, and augurs well for the success of German dramatic art in this city. The theatre was crowded with the elite of the Germans, all of whom were anxious to witness the debut of the new artists whom Mr. Wurster has engaged for the season. The play presented was Scribe's sparkling comedy entitled "Fairy-Hands" (Feenhaende). The plece, though or little intrinsic value, yet is very interesting and entertaining, and afforded the actors a most excellent chance to show their talents in the best light.

The company which played here last season was, as is generally admitted, the best that ever played in this city. The most popular of these performers have been retained for the season, and in addition several of the best actors and actresses to be had were engaged, making the company this season much stronger than last. Mr. Carl Helmer, the new leading man, made a most favorable impression, and played the difficult role of Richard Von Kerbriand faultlessly, and showed that the reputation which preceded him was well deserved. No better, selection for leading man could have been made. The new juvenile man, Mr. Brockman, in the part of Tristan created quite a furore, and he will undoubtedly become as much of a favorite in this city as Mr. Donald, the popular character-actor and stage manager. All the other gentlemen in the cast were the old favorites, and it is but fair to say that they performed their parts as well as ever. The representation last evening showed that the new company, as far as the gentlemen are concerned, is infinitely superior to the old one. There are six gentlemen, each of whom is a fine artist. They are Messrs. Donald, Helmer, Brockman, Koch, Meyer, and Leuschner.

There were two new female actors who made their debut last evening,—Miss Von Vietinghoff. This lady showed herself to be a talented actress, but she is very tall, in fact, too tall to match any of the actors, and here the principal feminine part last evening was assumed by Miss Von Vietinghoff. This lady showed herself to be a talented a

match to shoot in New York Wednesday, and as he had \$100 staked he did not want to lose it.

The prisoner was very comfortable at the jall yesterday, although he had a slight attack of vomiting at noon. He was visited by Trustee Bogue, Messrs. Wadsworth Clark, Flood, his family, and a large number of friends from the city, and his home in Calumet.

Dr. Gunn visited Creighton at Woodlawn yesterday morning, and says he will not die. The ball has not yet been found, and no further attempt to find it will be made.

In the evening a Tribung reporter visited Kleinman in the jall, immediately after he had had a conference with Col. Thompson, who in all probability will take charge of his case. The prisoner had been talked to plainly by the Colonel, and for the first time seemed to realize his position. He positively refused to say anything about the affair, but acknowledged that The Tribung account was as straight as could be told by a disinterested person. He had then given up all hope of attending the pigeon-shoot in New York, as the worry and excitement would prevent him doing justice to himself. In justice to Charles Reese, Justice of the Peace at South Chicago, he wished to state that he was not present at the shooting, nor was Francis Adams.

When asked whether he was in the habit of carrying a weapon, he replied that he carried one on that day simply because he had to pass through Irondale on his way home and was afraid of being robbed.

Dr. Flood was found after returning from Creighton's house, and from him it was learned that the wounded man was in a much improved condition, and was able to move about much more freely and easily.

EXCOMMUNICATED.

PUTTING A WOMAN OUT OF THE CHURCH. It was stated in yesterday's Tribune that at the morning services at the Leavitt Street Con-gregational Church Mrs. Jennie M. Sheldon, who has long been a prominent member of that society, would be expelled from it, she having

who has long been a prominent member of that society, would be expelled from it, she having been found guilty by a church tribunal of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Yesterday, after the pastor had finished his sermon, the clerk read the following:

On Wednesday evening, Aug. 30, 1876, the Prudential Committee of this church, after a careful investigation of the reports against Mrs. Jennie M. Sheldon, who united with this church in January. 1873, by letter from the First Congregational Church of Ottawa, Ill., and after a patient hearing of Mrs. Sheldon in reference to the same, unanimously presented a complaint before the church, charging that Mrs. Sheldon was guilty of violating her covenant obligations by grossly immoral conduct, and that she united with this church for the purpose of more effectually concealing an infamous character and disreputable life. The report set forth seven distinct charges, with appropriate specifications thereto. The church unanimonally voted to entertain the complaint, and because of the nature thereof appointed a commission to take the evidence and report to the church.

At a special business meeting held Sept. 14, 1876, after hearing all the evidence, and carefully weighing the seme, Mrs. Sheldon was judged guilty, and deciared to be guilty of each and all the charges in the aforesaid complaint. The church then, after due deliberation, under a deep sense of responsibility before God, and with unfeigned sorrow, by a rising vote administered the following solemn and final act of discipline:

Resolved1, That Mrs. Sheldon be and that she is hereby excommunicated from the church.

2. That the cirk be and is hereby instructed to strike the quame of Mrs. Jennie M. Sheldon from the roll of membership of this church.

3. That this act of discipline, together with the foregoing statement of the grounds and reasons therefor, be spread upon the recorns of the church.

3. That this act of discipline, together with the foregoing statement of the grounds and reasons theref

the hurch. By vote of the church. By vote of W. Shaw, Clerk.

CRIMINAL.

door was found pried open, but, so far as could be learned, nothing had been taken. At day-break a pail of butter was found in a small boat at the foot of LaSalle street, and upon in-quiry it was found that it had been stolen from the store of Croskey & Phillips, 184 Water

A. W. C. C. C. C.

Milton Shepardson and James Carroll are locked up at the Twelfth Street Station charged with assaulting and robbing B. Faley, of No. 167 Ewing street, at the corner of Halsted and Fourteenth streets, last Friday evening. Faley claims to have been beaten severely, and to have lost \$35 in currency, a watch, and nearly all his clothing.

SUBURBAN.

WINNETKA.
The consecration of Christ Church, lately The consecration of Christ Church, lately presented to the Presbytery of Illinois as trustee for Episcopal use by Mr. John Garland, of Desplaines, is to take place on the 21st. The event will no doubt bring a large number of visitors, who will receive a very cordial welcome. The consecration service will take place at 11 a.m. Sermon by the Rev. Edw. Sullivan, of Trinity Church. There will be an afternoon service for confirmation and baptism, and evening service at which the Bishop will preach. Bishop McLaren will be assisted by a large number of the Chicago clergy and others belonging to the Diocese, and the event will no doubt attract a large number of visitors. Arrangements will be made with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for special accommodations, particulars to oad for special accommodations, particulars to be obtained at the Wells street depot.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—The Exposition is in full blast, but it has been a mild blast thus far. Exhibitors are grumbling at the poor prospect of getting back the cost of exhibiting and leaving anything like a fair compensation for their labor. The god of rain, from his house amid the clouds, seems to have dropped the reins of government, and let loose the floods of his wrath upon our devoted heads, for it pours upon us who have the misfortune to be nested beneath the eaves of the rambling old structure. neath the eaves of the rambling old structure. But this strange freak of Nature thus exempli-fied was not what I took up my pen to write about I am fortunate enough to be one of those upon whose heads showers of wisdom continually fall,—never, however, penetrating to the brain. Mystand is

but sincerely hope those who do vote will make a good selection, and put the right man in the right place.

THE CHARGE DISPOSED OF. THE CHARGE DISPOSED OF.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—I notice in your paper of yestercay an article under the heading of "More Trouble," which accuses me of unloading the boat LaSalle, "containing distillery slops," in the river Friday morning last. The complaint to the Board of Health was that I unloaded my boat within half a mile southeast of the pier.—does not say what pier. This may be pier,—does not say what pier. This may be true, that the boat LaSalle dumped her load true, that the boat LaSalle dumped her load within half a mile southeast from the Government pier, where I have since learned that she did, and had the complainant have said the Government pier, and had it been so stated in the article in The Tribune of yesterday morning, instead of Chicago River, your readers would have had the facts so far as the discharging of the boat LaSalle is concerned, and by so doing avoided an unnecessary slander. I am not the owner of said boat, neither have I any contract with any party for removing slops, as was stated. I formerly did own the said boat, and did practice emptying her load near the above-mentioned place for nearly seven years, said point being over two miles from the shore, and one mile beyond any jurisdiction of the City of Chicago. Now, sir, while I am a special officer of the Board of Health for the special object of preventing the distilleries running their slops and other refuse into the North Branch, and, while the people are aware that a certain distillery has practiced this violation of the city ordinance, they are also aware that it has been impossible to reach such parties through the old Board of Health, and it was by the earnest solicitation of the people in the vicinity of said distillery that I was induced to accept the position which I did, and when I found the Illinois Distillery violating the ordinance I ordered the owner to stop, and so reported to the proper authorities; and, while I have not fully, I have partially, accomplished the purpose dedired by the people, while they were unable to accomplish anything through Officer Hook, in whom we have relied for the last year, who has assumed to be in the interest of the people. Now, while Officer Hook says that I have charged him with accepting bribes from said distillery owners, and while I have not made any such charge, he may be troubled in his conscience, and, while I have hed accused of this violation of the city ordinance, I deny the charge, and refer the people to my past record.

**W. H. SNYDER within half a mile southeast from the Govern-

SCIENCE AND REVELATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—In Sunday's issue, under "Science and Religion," "J. R. B. "says: "It is said the most that Tyndall has done is to assert the sufficiency of matter as a creative principle. It will be found on a close examination of Tyndall's works that he has made no assertions which he has not proved." This is gilb, indeed, and requires not so much "thought" as the bright child of Christian parents would be likely to use who should answer, "Godmade it." I remember well when, at a tender age, I was told God made it; I asked father. How did God make an apple when it grew? He gave me a beautiful, clear, lucid view of how God first created and afterwards continued to create apples. It is one of the tendencies of our holy religion thus to enlarge and develop the young mind, and this is unquestionably one reason why nearly all great minds have been found in Christian countries and under Christian influence.

"The Church" says my friend. "J. R. B."

CRIMINAL.

The house of Nara Sullivan, on Jefferson street, was pulled Saturday evening, and upon Frank Ensworth, one of the inmates, the police found a gold watch and breast-pin, which are supposed to have been stolen.

P. H. Tansey, a clerk in the law once of Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne, was arrested easily yesterday morning at the Madison Street Station charged with attempting to ravish a little girl. Inasmuch as the girl's parents refused to prosecute, for fear of publicity, the charge was simply made disorderly conduct.

The mysterious burglar was abroad in the South Division Saturday night, and left his tracks behind him. At 9:30 in the morning officer Walters found the store of J. S. kinkaid, at No. 42 Madison street, open, and learned from the proprietors that \$125 worth of sliks had been taken. At the commission store of A. McDonald & Co., 102 Water street, the

of the Holy Spirit as exemplified in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, and His true children (who are the true church), and the pulling-down process by such men as Tyndall, who, though owing to the teachings of Christianity the high standard to which he has attained, seems, like many a great man, to have some great weakness. I do not suppose Prof. Tyndall will attempt to tell what gives his photoplasm life unless it is the spirit of Almighty God. Let no one fear that there is or can be any antagonism between Science and the Revelation of the God of all true Science.

B. W. Robinson.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—One would think, in looking over the "Letters from the People" published in THE TRIBUNE since the North Side looking over the "Letters from the People" published in The Tribune since the North Side murder, that that the subtle workings of the People's party were publicly manifest, but not so, sir. The tale will be incomplete when the remnant of that party which is fighting for existence is politically dead. It has been shown by your correspondents that the members of the Police and Fire Departments and Board of Education not of the Romish Church have been removed where it was thought safe to do it, but they have falled to notice—probably thinking the fact too well-known—that of the millions of dolfars spent in public improvements scarcely a contract has been awarded to persons not belonging to or voting with the Romish party. There are numbers of responsible men whose plant and capital are laying idle, waiting for the time to come when city contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. I noticed a communication in The Tribunes some three months ago to the effect that Cox Bros., successful city contractors, who had become very rich, had sold some real estate on North Dearborn street for \$5,000 less than they paid Mr. R. Prindiville for it. It is a well-known fact that the successful contractors took this plece of realty in trade for building Redmond a nice brown-stone swell-front, and allowed about \$4,000 more than the then marketable value for it; but then the successful contractors obtained a \$60,000 contract shorily after from the Beard of Public Works. Abolish the present Board and appoint one non-political, competent Superintendent of Public Works in conjunction with Chief-Engineer Chesbrough, and then, and not till then, will the people have confidence in that Department of the City Government.

Verbum Sat Sapient.

PIDST BATCH AND SECOND BATCH

TRST BATCH AND SECOND BATCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The above has reference to the Whisky-Ring, and should read "first botch" and "second botch," for "botch" it has been from beginning to end of the whisky prosecutions in Chicago. And now the public are looking with some considerable degree of confidence for the "third botch" to appear in the drill researching of Jacob Rohm, the active

For yeard a add attenues of the present financial difficulties in which the church was involved and which were the cause of the dissolution of the class of the control of

worth at such a rate as the writer talks about, and it is not particularly modest to claim that any one person here represents the will of the people.

any one person here represents the will of the people.

Now, what does this mean: "At the urgent solicitation of the people, the gentleman (Mr. Wentworth) has not resigned or looked for employment elsewhere." What does he mean about resigning? We have heard it said, if you give some people a rope long enough they will hang themselves.

Perhaps it would be as well to furnish the rope. Not long ago a teacher employed at a good salary made this statement: "That the Normal was not intended so much to educate as to train teachers." And we honestly believe it has fulfilled its mission. Now, let us have a Principal to educate teachers and train them afterward.

TAXPAYER.

LEWIS.

THE LAW.

Record of Court Business T. acted Saturday. A New Plan Whereby to Avoid the

> Law's Delays. THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Saturday is generally regarded specially as divorce day in the courts, but last Saturday no decrees were granted, and only we new bills were filed. Judges Moore and Farwell heard a few cases, but took them all under advisement until a future day.

The first new applicant was Rose Bradley, who

The first new applicant was Rose Bradley, who finds it impossible to endure the brutality and drunkenness of her husband, Patrick Bradley. He has repeatedly threatened to kill her, and he is now languishiffs in jall, having been arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. There is also an unfulfilled sentence of six months' imprisonment for larceny hanging over his head. Wherefore she prays for a divorce and the care of her eight children.

Katrina Thompson also finds it impossible to live longer with her drunken husband, Bernhard. She says he spends all his money for drink, and even begs or extorts from her what she carns. For about five months last winter and spring he lived soberly, but has now relapsed into his old habits. Twice has she been obliged to leave him on account of his threats to kill her, and she is now living with her sister. But a decree of divorce, she thinks, will help her materially.

FIEMS.

Judge Blodgett will be in court to-day to hear motions.

To-day is the first term of the Circuit Court.

hear motions.

To-day is the first term of the Circuit Court, and Judges Boota and McAllister will begin the call of their calendars. Judge Rogers will not begin his call until the first Monday of October, he being engaged in the Criminal Court. Judge Farwell contemplates taking a short but much-needed vacation this week. He has been holding court steadily all through the vacation.

cation.

Judge Williams will be back in court again to-day, taking up any business that may be presented.

to-day, taking up any business that may be presented.

BANKBUPT MATTERS.

Kohn, Winedan, & Co., on a claim for \$383.73, and Kriff Brothers, on a claim for \$1,018, muted in filing a petition Saturday against Adath Dryfuss and Robert Hermann, clothing merchants as Dryfuss & Hermann, at No. \$25 Blue Island avenue and No. \$23 South Canal street. The debtors are charged with confessing judgment for \$1,621.95 in favor of Leopold, Kuh & Co., under which their property has been seized. A rule to show cause Sept. 28 was issued, and also an injunction to prevent Leopold, Kuh & Co. from selling the bankrupt's property.

R. E. Jenkins was appointeds Asignee of Henry M. Kaufmann.

Assignees will be chosen this morning at 10 o'clock in the estates of Harris Levy and Charles Jacobs.

Charles Jacobs.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Quincy A. Shaw, of Boston, Mass., filed a bill
Saturday against Thomas S. Dobbins. and
about 180 other defendants, to foreclose a
mortgage for \$60,000 made by Dobbins on the
E. ½ of the W. ½ of the S. W. ½ of Sec. 28, 39,

Anna Kent began a suit for \$3,000 damages against William McCracken.
P. C. Healey and F. X. Jerew sued Charles A. Gregory for \$1,000.
Charles W. Gibley commenced a suit against Curtis M. Rowley, claiming \$25,000 damages, and another against William E. Rollo to recever a like arount.

a like amount.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—33, 63 to 82 inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—61, 62, 63, 65 to 68, 71 to 83 inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—32, 33, 34. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTE—1 to 20 inclusive on his new calendar.

JUDGE BOOTH—1 to 20 inclusive on his new calendar.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—1 to 20 inclusive, except 2 and 3, on his new calendar.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

SUPERIOR COURT.—CONFESSIONS—Frank Kaiser vs. Michael Heinen, \$1,240.—Sigismund Heidweyer vs. John Swenson, \$471. 43.—M. D. Buchanan vs. Edward D. Clarke, \$231.—W. H. Arnold vs. John H. Gutcher, \$350.91.—W. H. Arnold vs. Nathan T. Fitch, \$784.98.—Same vs. Benjamin F. Shotwell, \$118, 19.—Same vs. Harriet J. and John E. Ingersoll, \$91.18.—J. W. Staarsast al. vs. Charles Palmer, \$216.20.

JUDGE GARY—B. F. Clarke et al. vs. James E. JUDGE GARY-B. F. Clarke et al. vs. James E. Seaver, \$610.—James Winship vs. The Village of Norwood Park, \$161.87.—James Loudon for the use of Abraham Knisely vs. Dennis M. and Edward E. Swiney, \$1,346.86.

REFORM IN PRACTICE.

REFORM IN PRACTICE.

ANOTHER PLAN SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—As a member of the Bar of the State, as resident of the county, and engaged in the practice in the city, I cannot help feeling a little interested in the matter of reform of the practice of our courts, and the articles published in THE TRIBUNE on the 12th and 16th do not escape my notice. The writer of the last article having, like all well-See particular to mission. Now, it was have a Principal to decide positional to an of 10th do not except my obtor. The principal control of the pr writer of the last article having, like all well-regulated reformers, prescribed a remedy which is worthy of notice, and, not unlike some of our

will be able to call on this docket, as the cales dar will be made up. There will be no calendar made up in this Court for three months to come. He can provide for the disposal of 300 cases a term with the force at home, leaving 1,700 cases to be provided for. He is authorized to inform the Chief Justice of the Suprems Court of the fact. Upon the receipt of this, the Chief Justice directs the Clerk of the Suprems Court in the division where the disabled circuit is located to cite a sufficient number of Judges into the designated Circuit, and there to hold a term or terms of court, as may be by the business required to be disposed of. In this way all cases would be reached and disposed of, and before litigants were educated to the benefits of delays, and before witnesses were so fay out of reach as to be of no service to the causa A less number of cases would be begun, for it is a fact that a large number of the cases in the courts are merely litigated for the benefit of the delay. When a case was tried it could be prepared and taken to the Supreme Court, if there it must go, stand in its order, and be disposed of within the term.

CERTAINLY WORTH INVESTIGATING

CERTAINLY WORTH INVESTIGATING. The immense practical advantages of the new invention of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company, their new automatic sewing-machine, different in principle from every other sewing-machine manufactured. On view at Centennial Machinery Hall, Sec. C 7, Col. 50; and at 200 and 202 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR. By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologna.

DEATHS.

SCHOFIELD—On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 17, at the residence of her son, Joseph Schodeld, of pleurisy, Mary, widow of James Schofield, of Insilyre, County Mayo, Ireland.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, by carriages to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Caivary Cemetery, Friends of the family are invited to attend. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

VAUGHAN—At 124 Sceley-av., Ernest Edward, second son of J. W. and Emma Vaughan, aged 11 months and 13 days.

Funeral at 1 p. m. Monday to Graceland.

HARRIGAN—In this city, yesterday, Thomas Harrigan, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, in the Glat year of his age.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock from his brother's residence, No. 886 State-st., by carriages to Calvary.

The Kingston and Belleville (Canada) papers please copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. BOYS IN BLUE.

BOYS IN BLUE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS. BOYS IN BLUE, CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1876.—L. Commanding officers of organization of Boys in Blue from Illinois will, on arriving in Indianapolis, Sept. 20, report to Gen. H. Hilliard at headquarters Department of Illinois, in Circular Park, the number of men in their respective commands, when quarters and rations will be furnished them.

2. Officers will see that their men are provided with blank ets, tin cups, and torches, before leaving for Indianapolis. By order of J. S. REYNOLDS, General Commanding, WM. VOCKE. Assistant Adjutant-General.

There will be a meeting of the First Ward Auxiliary Republican Club this evening at 8 o'clock at Judge Gary's room in City-Hall for the transaction of important business. By order of CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, Chairman.

D. E. HALL, Secretary. FIRST WARD.

SECOND WARD. The regular weekly meeting of the Second Wars Republican Club will be held in Bennett Medical College, 513 State street, this evening at 8 o'clock. Several gentlemen will speak.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS. Meeting this evening at Martine's Hall, Ada freet. Turn out for a rousing time and short, ointed speeches.

AUCTION SALES.

COMPLETE STOCK OF GROCERIES OF N. S. PRESTON, At his Store, 756 West Lake st., Monday Morning, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock. Among the stock are Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Soap, Starch, Syrups, Wooden Ware, &c., &c. W.A. A. BUITERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION. At 108 Madison-st... MONDAY and TUESDAY, Sept. 18 and 19, at 10 o'clock each day, his entire stock of Unredeemed Piedges, among which are a large number of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, AND DIAMOND JEWELRY, ONE DIAMOND SET, Original Cost, \$15,000.

Sale positive—he must have the cash.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. New Carpetings, Crockery & Glassware Table Cutlery, White Lead, Scales, &c., New Pianotortes, Phaetons, Buggies & Harness WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 20, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers.

On Thursday, Sept. 21, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, Will offer at their salesro 118 & 120 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.,
FULL LINES OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Woolens, Blankets,
All-Wool Cardigana, Quilta, Germantown Spreads,
Shirts and Drawers, Hoslery, Gloves, Hata, Men's and
Boy's Clothing, Ladies' Cloaks, Embroiderics, Boota,
Shoes and Fura.

On Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 9} a m.

VOLUME JEWELRY, W.

FALL T

FASHION. JEWELRY, in Dias Coral, and Roman Bracelets, Lockets,

ENGAGEN RINGS. A special Pearls, Coral, Came at cost of manufactu

RICH SIL For Bridal Presents etc. Best stock in AMERICA WATCHES of all

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A full Line of Rich an NISHING GOODS and Ul found in Chicago. B. J 111SOUTH C Factory-420 West Rand

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